密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADVICE TO CHINA

IN view of the present political dissension in China and of the weakening effect which this is bound to have on the future political and financial status of the country in its relations with the other nations of the world, it is interesting to reprint here a copy of an official message sent to China by President Woodrow Wilson of the United States on June 7, 1917, soon after China's entrance into the World War on the side of the Allied Powers. President Wilson's friendly advice to the Chinese people was handed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Peking by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, then American Minister in Peking, and read as follows:

"The Government of the United States learns with the most profound regret of the dissension in China and desires to express the most sincere desire that tranquillity and political co-ordination may be forthwith re-established.

"The entry of China into war with Germany—or the continuance of the status quo of her relations with that Government—are matters of secondary consideration.

"The principal necessity for China is to resume and continue her political entity, to proceed along the road of national development on which she has made such marked progress.

"With the form of goverment in China, or the personnel which administers that government, the United States has an interest only in so far as its friendship impels it to be of service to China. But in the maintenance of China by one central united and alone responsible government, the United States is deeply interested, and now expresses the very sincere hope that China, in her own interest and in that of the world, will immediately set aside her factional political disputes, and that all parties and persons will work for the re-establishment of a co-ordinate government and the assumption of that place among the powers of the world to which China is so justly entitled, but the full attainment of which is impossible in the midst of internal discord."

"WATCH THE PACIFIC!—DEFENCELESS AUSTRALIA"

UNDER the above caption Mr. E. George Marks, a prominent Australian writer, has recently published an extremely interesting piece of propaganda or special pleading which, in spite of its perhaps unduly alarming tone, contains many facts and ideas worthy of careful study by all who are interested in the Far Eastern Question. It may

said at the outset that the great purpose of the book is to arouse not only Australia but the whole British empire to the dangerously unprotected position of Australia and to stir public opinion in favor of the proposed Singapore naval base, and the building up of an Australian naval force. Lecturing on January 17, 1924, before the United Service Institute in London on overseas naval forces, Rear-Admiral Sir P. Grant said: "Australia was really a group of islands. All the towns were on the seaboard and owing to the difference in the railway gauge everything had to be brought to the towns by the sea. Australia depended upon the command of the sea for her existence. Munitions must be carried by sea. An efficient local naval force was imperative." And the victor of the battle of the Falkland Islands, Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, added: "I regard the Dominions as limbs of the empire which should be able to protect themselves. They are now unprotected and unless they are careful will be frostbitten."

THE first point disposed of by the writer has to do with the widely discussed question as to whether Japan's position as a naval power was materially affected by the earthquake of September 1923. His conclusion is an absolute negative: the present power of France, Italy, and Turkey despite their tremendous losses during the World War are cited, and the phenomenal progress of Japan from the opening of her doors to foreign intercourse to the destruction of the Russian fleet at the battle of Tus-shima in May 1905—a period of only thirty-eight years—is mentioned to prove that the losses suffered by that country in the great catastrophe of a year ago can have no permanently or even semi-permanently depressing effect upon the expansion of the empire.

AUSTRALIA is the world's largest island; its estimated area is 2,974, 581 square miles—nearly three quarters the area of Europe. Its extension east and west is 2,400 miles, and almost 2,000 miles north and south. In 1923—one hundred thirty-six years after England's acquisition of New South Wales—the population of Australia was but 6,000,000. Victoria has a population per square mile of but 16.9; New South Wales has 7.3 per square mile; Queensland has *one person per square mile*—while the Northern Territory has considerably less! Observes Mr. Marks not without a little natural excitement but without clearly proving his statements: "550,000,000 Asiatics covet Australia; 70,000,000 of whom are a formidable naval world power; the power, the prestige of the Royal Navy keeps them to their greatly congested territorial domains..... A skilful enemy, with light cruisers, would find plenty of deep bays and harbours on the southeastern portion of Tasmania's coast. Preventing enemy vessels from occupying these bays and harbours is one of the advantages of a locally controlled Commonwealth navy. Assistance from the proposed naval base at Singapore may be too late to cope with enemy raiders in Australasian waters; thus it is of immense importance that vessels of the Australian naval unit should be in actual readiness to protect our coasts, harbours, deep bays, and anchorages."

MESSRS. William Morris Hughes, Australian premier at the time of the Versailles Conference, Sir Joseph Cook, then Minister of the Australian navy, who is somewhat lyrically described as Mr. Hughes' *fidus Achates*, and W. F. Massey, the delegate to the Peace Conference from New Zealand, come in for a considerable share of criticism for being parties to "the irreparable blunder" of handing over to Japan the Mandate over the Marshall Islands, the Pelew and the Caroline Islands, and the Ladrone or Marianne Islands. "Mr. Hughes failed to grasp the great diplomatic opportunity presented ... he misinterpreted his mission as Australia's chief representative; misconstrued Great Britain's policy. It must have been clear to Mr. Hughes that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance could not be renewed in view of the covenant of the League of Nations; he should never have left the Congress without seeing that Australia's interests in the Pacific were at least as secure as they were before the war, notwithstanding Germany's then Pacific possessions; Germany was a Continental, not a Pacific Power; the difference to Australia is vast."

AMERICAN interests in the Pacific are tellingly referred to particularly the case of the Island of Yap. "Yap is an island in the Caroline archipelago; its area is 80 square miles; the Caroline archipelago, in the Pacific, lies east of the Philippine Islands, a much prized possession of America. Yap is 1558 miles from the capital of the Philippines, Manila; 450 miles from the island of Guam—a naval base and cable station of the American Republic..it flanks the sea route from Guam to Manila. Hence, submarines operating from Yap would make it most difficult to keep open communication between the capital of the Philippines and the United States." The great mistake of the Australasian delegation at Paris was that it did not immediately throw in its lot with the Americans when they showed resentment at the handing over of the Caroline archipelago to Japan. Mr. Marks feels that a Monroe Doctrine for the Pacific might well and easily have been worked out at this time which would have prevented great danger and difficulty in the future. He points out that in the compromise on the Yap issue which followed eventually, the United States received only the *privilege*, not the *right*, to work the Yap end of the German cable. As a result of the differences which arise in policy between the United States and Japan the Australian writer sees war sooner or later: both countries have great pride, wealth, large populations, and armaments, all of which according to Mr. Marks make it likely that a "measurement of strength" will take place. "Respite, not abandonment of war, is all that the Washington Conference accomplished; the undercurrent of mutual distrust between the U. S. A. and Japan is undiminished. Japanese diplomacy triumphed at the two great conferences where a Monroe Doctrine for the Pacific was lost for want of tenacity, clear-sightedness; this ambitious nation cannot forget its invariable success against white people, in war, in diplomacy. Such successes have given Japan inordinate confidence against the white peoples of the world: her statesmen are embittered against the U. S. A., against the Commonwealth of Australia; the cause of such embitterment is the immigration laws."

COMPARING the position of Australia before with that after the Great War the continent is now described as having a "sword of Damocles hanging menacingly" over it. The control by Japan of the southern and western and central Pacific islands carries with it the commercial development of the islands, as well as the control of the trade routes to and from Australia. The innumerable islets included in these groups from so many submarine bases in case Japan wills to use them in this way. "Australia's 2,826 dead officers and 55,306 of other ranks must writhe in their far-off

graves on foreign shores, at Australia's insecurity, despite their heroic, their immortal deeds. What thinks Australia's 5,721 wounded officers and 129,963 of other ranks of their country's insecurity despite their imperishable valor? What think they of Australia's war debt of £ 375,000,000?"

Follow then chapters on the interests of the United States in the Pacific and the Far East and of how these draw her into competition and conflict with the Japanese; of the League of Nations and its inability to affect materially the course of events in the Pacific and the East; of Japan's ambition and "impregnable" position and the vulnerability of Australasia including not only the continental island of Australia, but New Zealand, New Guinea, the smaller islands not under the control of Japan, and the commercial and naval approaches to the great islands of the southern seas. Dr. Sun Yat Sen is quoted as having prophesied on January 5th of the present year a world war in which Asiatics would be numerically in the ascendant. "Within a decade China, India, Russia, and Germany will join hands against those who are now victorious in the world... This alliance is already in the making!" These are the words attributed to the "Father of the Chinese Revolution" and they worry Mr. Marks quite considerably. The maintenance of a White Australia by the peopling of the island with British or at least White immigrants, the changing of the railroad guage to improve military as well as commercial communications, the building up of a local navy great enough to protect the continent for a time at least until help could come, and the establishment of a great base at Singapore which the recent Labor Government of Great Britain has been fatuous enough to postpone because they are socialist theorists—these are the desires of Mr. Marks which he makes known in no uncertain manner. The arguments in favor of the Singapore base which have been widely discussed during the past two years are carefully used: the strategic value of the site, the need to show that England is still "mistress of the Seas," the fact that in the Bonin Islands Japan has a great naval base, that immediately after the Washington Conference Japan began to build numbers of auxiliary cruisers which she had a right to do but which take the place of her capital ships so that she is in reality no whit weaker navally than before the Conference but in reality stronger since the United States promised not to carry on further Pacific Ocean fortifications which keeps her from fortifying Guam—all these are carefully set forth in a way calculated to make the most lethargic sit up and take notice. This book has received wide reading in Australia especially and naturally has aroused considerable criticism—which the author intended it should. The well known Indian writer, Taraknath Das, Director of the Oriental Research Library in New York, has received permission to have the study translated into Hindoo, Chinese, and Japanese, and to allow publication in newspapers in the Orient. Whether Mr. Marks is justified in taking as radical a tone as he does is possibly open to doubt; there can, however, be no doubt of the sincerety of the writer and of the need for careful consideration of the material set forth in his work.

IF CHANG TSO-LIN WINS

Should Chang Tso-lin defeat the Peking government in the present war, it seems to us that the measure of unification of China accomplished by the Chihli Party in the past year would have to be fought all over again by Chang. In defeating Peking along the Great Wall, Chang would only gain power over Chihli province. We doubt if Peking could be so decisively defeated along the present battlefront as to prevent its making a stand against Chang in Shantung, Honan, Szechuen and along the Yangtze. Of course, from Peking Chang might issue a call for a conference of all the military and civil leaders of China and grant pardon to Chihli generals such as Chi Hsieh-yuan, Sun Chuan-fang, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yang Sen, asking their cooperation for the good of the country. However, there is considerable doubt whether such a call would be heeded by the Chihli leaders as long as a semblance of force to resist remained to them, for they would fear that once off their guard they would be stripped of their power and eliminated from Chang's plan of governing China. Wu Pei-fu has met with little success in unifying China by peaceable means. Chang Tso-lin's cooperation was sought by offer of the vice-presidency of China, and General Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang was vainly asked to come peaceably into the Peking fold. Wu decided that the only meant of China's unification was by force and we fear that Chang Tso-lin would have to resort to similar methods. This would mean an indefinite period of fighting with the same uncertainties of success as have attended Wu's efforts; and in the meantime the country would continue in upheaval with consequent economic disruption such as has marked the last few years to the great detriment of China and the world. It was for this reason that many people around Shanghai, while favoring Lu in his fight against Kiangsu still hoped that he would not win because such an eventuality would only mean prolonged fighting. Both Chinese and foreigners are not so much concerned as to whether the Chihli Party rule China or Chang Tso-lin dominate, the chief desire being for peace and unity. The Chihli Party having all but accomplished the unification of China, its defeat can not but be viewed with dismay because it probably means a repetition of the whole stormy process by Chang.

CENTRALIZED OR DECENTRALIZED DEMOCRACY FOR CHINA?

DEMOCRACY VS. AUTOCRACY can by no stretch of the imagination be considered the issue of the war now in progress in North China between the Peking government and Chang Tso-lin. From Chang's manifestoes, one gathers that he would like to appear as the champion of democracy and to have it believed that his defeat dooms China to the autocratic rule of the Chihli Party now in power in Peking. In reality, what Chang has in mind is a decentralized national government as compared to a strongly centralized government which is the aim of the Chihli Party along with the complete unification of China. Chang's conception of democracy is that he be allowed to run Manchuria as he chooses, that Sun Yat-sen manage the affairs of South China to his heart's content, and so on throughout China, all the provincial rulers conferring at a national capital to determine national policies. What Chang terms as autocratic is any interference by the national government with his rule of Manchuria and that is what he is fighting to prevent. While the intelligence of China is irrevocably committed to democracy, the masses are far from ready for the application of the purest forms of democratic government, and we believe that should Chang Tso-lin win the present war he would find himself obliged

to rule with as strong a hand as he has employed in Manchuria, whose government while progressive has not been such as to warrant his posing as a democrat in contrast to leaders of the Chihli Party.

As between a strong central government and a decentralized government, many believe the former is better for China. Since the days of the Manchus, China has been disrupted for lack of centralized control. Under present conditions it is practically inconceivable that the provinces or districts of China enjoy virtual autonomy and at the same time cooperate for national purposes. Chang's plan would in all probability shortly result in a repetition of the conditions which have existed until recently—the independent rule of several military governors with civil authority reduced to a figurehead. A national army would break up just as happened after the fall of Yuan Shi-kai. On the other hand, with a strong central government with civil and military power throughout the country derived from a single source, revenues strictly controlled and a proper share turned in for national purposes, and federal laws uniformly enforced throughout, many thoughtful observers believe China would gradually develop into a nation in the true sense of the word. And such a strong central government is by no means contrary to democracy. While republican government grew in the United States from the town meeting to state and later federal government, there is no reason that democratic government cannot be developed by reverse stages. The United States is developing democratic government in the Philippines by this process, gradually transferring powers originally held by a military regime to the people themselves, as rapidly as they are capable of discharging such powers properly. In the United States itself there is a strong tendency towards increased centralized government, notably as regards woman's suffrage and prohibition. For the Peking government to rule China with a strong hand for the present, gradually extending powers to provincial governments when the danger has passed that such powers will be abused and directed to the disruption of the nation appears to us the safest and sanest plan for bringing the country out of chaos. Foreign governments will certainly welcome a strong central government in China which will permit international matters to be handled through a single and real power instead of through a figurehead central authority and a group of provincial tyrants, as has been the case in the past years. There will be some chance of real national development, too, with plans emanating from a central government for railway construction, road building and so forth, with the power to see that such plans are put into effect and not held up by the whim of some petty local satrap.

SOVIET ALONE HAS BROKEN NEUTRALITY

CRYING LOUDEST that all foreign powers should maintain the strictest neutrality in China's civil war, the Soviet alone has broken neutrality and tried to gain advantage from the warring. The Soviet has apparently succeeded in getting Mongolia to declare its independence since fighting started, and it has signed an agreement with Chang Tso-lin which as far as it goes supersedes a previous agreement made with Peking. Whichever side wins, the duplicity of the Soviet must act as a boomerang and lower its position in China. The Soviet obviously hopes that Chang Tso-lin will emerge victorious, and it will probably fair better if such proves the case. If the Chihli Party remains in power in Peking, the Soviet position must prove decidedly embarrassing, and we look for a sweeping revision of the principles of agreement drafted and signed last May, a revision that will rob the Soviet of many of the advantages it might have enjoyed in its relations with China if it had preserved neutrality and played fair in the present conflict. It should now be plain to all Chinese that there is not an iota of difference between Soviet diplomacy and that of the old Tsarist regime. The true worth of Karakhan's promises and threats, intrigue and palaver is placed before the Chinese people in bold relief. The Soviet is working for the advantage of the Soviet without any regard for China's welfare, and it is plotting to establish communism in China beyond a shadow of doubt. In every way, it is fortunate for China that there has been opportunity for the Soviet to be seen in its true colors before a final treaty between the governments was drawn up and entered into. Progress is undoubtedly being made in the negotiations between the Soviet and Japan, and that element is in the background of the Soviet's treatment of China; but we think the Soviet will find itself sadly deceived if it bases its hopes for prosperity in the Orient on Japanese as opposed to Chinese relations.

Trade Opportunities

The following trade inquiries have been received by the American Commercial Attache, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai, from firms in the United States. Further information regarding them may be had on application to that office:

Manufacturers of Steel Buildings wish to appoint an agent in China. Illustrated pamphlets on file at this office.

Exporters of Dry Salt Herring wish to get in touch with buyers of this commodity in China.

Manufacturers of Printing and Lithographic Ink, Dry Colors and Carbon Black are desirous of securing an agent in Shanghai or Hongkong for their products. They would prefer to make connections with a firm established in the printing supply business.

A firm of jobbers wish to get in touch with manufacturers of Umbrellals and Parasols.

Manufacturers of tools especially suitable for agents and dealers in automobiles who handle Ford cars and useable in repair shops and garages where the repair of Ford cars is carried on are seeking a suitable representative to handle their line on a commission basis. Illustrated circular and Information Sheet outlining the conditions under which this company propose to market their products may be consulted.

Manufacturers of Oil Burners for domestic use wish to enter this market.

Manufacturers of a well known make of Typewriter wish to appoint a distributor in Shanghai. Letter giving their terms and illustrated booklets may be consulted.

Manufacturers of narrow woven and braided fabrics, such as Elastic Webbing for Garters, Armbands, etc., Spinning Tapes and Banding used by Cotton Spinning Mills, etc. wish to develop their business in China. Illustrated circulars and samples on file.

Cecil Coleman, Ltd., 74-78 Bingfield Street, London, England, wish to be put in touch with persons in China able to supply bamboo sticks about four feet long suitable for children's fishing nets.

It is expected that a delegation of American business men from China will be organized to attend the National Foreign Trade Convention to be held in Seattle, Wash., in June 1925.

The annual meeting of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China scheduled to be held on October 27 and October 28, at Tientsin, has been postponed until China New Year, late in January 1925. This change of date is due to unsettled war conditions in North China.

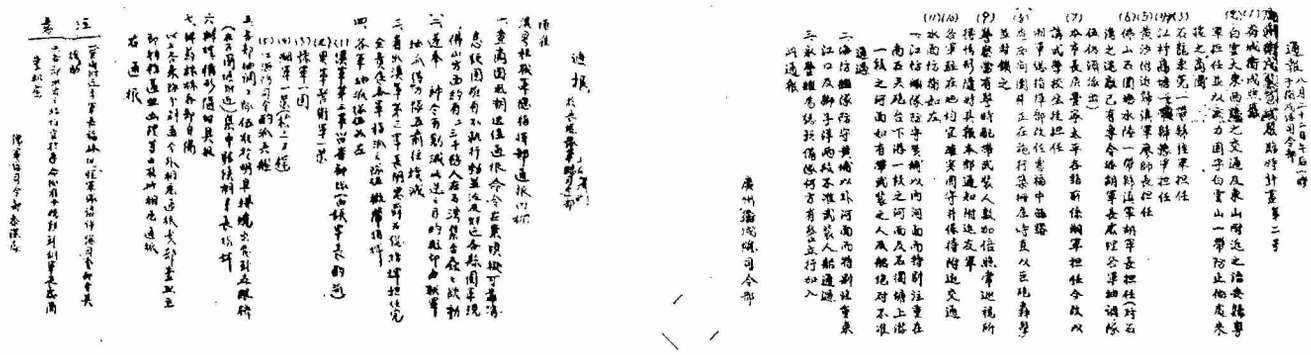
Canton's Part in the China War

BY HIN WONG

THE Southern militarists, while interested observers in the present muddle in North and East China, are unable to lend a hand to either side, although both Chang Tso-lin of Fengtien and Wu Pei-fu of Chihli have their own well-wishers in South China. The Southern Chinese, except a few newspapers and their readers, are indifferent regarding the issue and do not care very much as to who will be the next dictator at Peking as they have not bothered themselves with the subject for the last seven years or since 1917. The more reasonable and less selfish but politically untrained merchants in Canton and vicinity, exceedingly few in quantity and badly lacking in governmental experience, are now forced to move a little to save themselves from Bolshevism and their trade from total ruin.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, self-styled Generalissimo, called by his own newspaper the "President of the Republic," now a refugee in Shiukwan on the northern border of Kwangtung province where the angry Cantonese whose homes he has

Documents Allege Dr. Sun Ordered Destruction of Canton



The above are photographic reproductions of documents or orders alleged to have been issued by Dr. Sun Yat Sen to his "Red" Kuomintang army in Canton on August 22 last when the Generalissimo of the Canton Government first suspected the Volunteer Corps organized by the merchants of Kwangtung of intentions of overthrowing the radical government. Recent events described in the news dispatches and in the accompanying article by Mr. Wong show that the Volunteers were defeated by the "Mercenary" troops through the expedient of setting fire to the sections of the city under the control of the Volunteers. Thus the first test of strength in China between the merchants and propertied interests and the military has resulted in a victory for the soldiers thus hinting of possibilities turning in China somewhat as they have developed in Russia where a government composed of radicals backed by an army has been able to establish its control over the country.

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recently confiscated in order to support his useless mercenaries may not capture him, is now impotent as a military factor and all strength he now really has is in his Red Army of 2,300, fed by the 20 per cent extra charges on hotel bills levied on patrons of hotels in Canton, the managers of which would gladly bow to departing guests as well as the incoming and have so far not failed to hand in their extra receipts to him. The mercenaries carrying the Red standard of the Kuominang are in South China only to collect gambling and opium fees and will not move one step unless the Fengtien military clique is going to remit several million dollars to them, and they will only move as long as the money lasts, and this will not be long. In the last 18 months, they have wasted some $120,000,000 of good Cantonese money, and nothing but ruin have they brought to the Cantonese.

General Chen Chiung-ming, a Cantonese rivaling Dr. Sun Yat-sen for power in Canton with his own force now controlling Eastern and part of Southern Kwangtung, has not seen fit to cast his lot with Wu Pei-fu of Loyang to assist Peking. General Chen believes in provincial autonomy, a federal system of government for China, the suppression of militarism great and small, and another revolution in which a clash of arms will be inevitable and followed by party organizations. General Chen's scheme will be first, the defeat of militarism of the major order, like those of Chang Tso-lin, Wu Pei-fu, and others, so as to procure a semblance of peace, during which propaganda work along educational lines in order to interest the populace in politics and prepare them for political organizations so as to finally crush the militarism of the minor order also, both by arms and through public sentiment. It is believed by General Chen that it will take at least two years to put out

secretariat, have been playing and entertaining with visitors, the last few days including Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, a servant of ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui, and may not be able to say or do anything until the fortune of the conflict in East and North China is practically decided.

In the meantime Canton is having some interesting and significant developments. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, deprived of power by the Bolshevistic faction of the Kuomintang led by Mr. Hu Han-min, now acting Generalissimo and Civil Governor in Canton, has been relegated to the back-ground in one of the towns in Northern Kwangtung, and those dominating the affairs of the Party and Government in the city now are a group of Soviet Russians, headed by M. Borodin, High Commissioner, and M. Golko, acting Consul, of Soviet Union in Canton. The work of the Russians now in Canton has been destructive only, so far, and the recent manifestoes they inspired in the name of Dr. Sun denouncing "imperialistic" British and other foreign governments and the nationalization of private resources of the people have brought about antagonism at home and from abroad. The recent confiscation by Dr. Sun, in accordance with the nationalization policy introduced by the Russians, of a consignment of arms for the import of which the Canton Merchants Volunteers have obtained legal permits is now compelling the people of Kwangtung to challenge the privilege of the Bolshevists to longer remain in their capital city, a defenceless community recently saved from a wanton threat of Dr. Sun and the Bolshevists to bombard only by concerted action of the consular body in Canton with the aid of the British Navy in South China. Dr. Sun was to have destroyed Canton and annihilated the armed volunteers of the citizens, had not foreign naval powers intervened on

humanitarian grounds and some of his own mercenaries hesitated to take such an inhuman action. Dr. Sun's Russian supporters, appear to be much humiliated by the "imperialistic naval intervention and protest" of Great Britain and other Powers represented in Canton, and they brought into Canton for demonstration the Soviet Russian Sloop "Vorovsky", now anchored in Whampoa, in front of the Military Academy subsidized by Soviet funds for the training of Manchurians, Mongolians, Koreans, for future service in provinces of China along the Russian border, and the preparation of Canionese young men to lead farmers and labor battalions in the Red Army now being strengthened to counteract the influence of the Merchants Volunteer Movement, now an organization of nearly 50,000 strong when able to be brought together but which has been outlawed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his Bolshevists following a charge of treason against the Kuomintang Government in Canton.

Since the 10th of October the people of Canton and the cities nearby have been voluntarily curtailing their regular business in order to put their political house in order. They demand that the simple principles of democracy shall have at least a semblance in Canton, that the people may arm themselves for self-protection under proper regulation, that no more obnoxious taxes be levied without consent of the taxed, and that the Bolshevistic policy of confiscation may not further put into practice.

The uprising of the Southern Chinese led by those in Canton to work for the salvation of their own country by their own efforts may not be very successful at the beginning and will have all the faults and shortcomings due to inexperience on the part of the few leaders and active followers on the one hand and the indifference of the still great mass and the opposition of not an inconsiderable selfish few on the other. It may be safe to say, however, that Canton, while proud of having a son like Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who has been not a little responsible for changing the name of the "Chinese Empire" to the "Chinese Republic", for whom there is no malice and with whom, a difference in political theory and practice only, will be more so in the thought that the Cantonese themselves have fathered a movement for the right of the people to defend themselves against militarism and Bolshevism, a preliminary step for the people to take offensive action against those seeking to make democracy unsafe for China.

The civil war in North and East China now pending is not really an important one at all, as the result will be a readjustment of military sphere of influence and perhaps a change in existing military dictatorship, both spelling evils and disorder and further demoralizing the group of young men once learning in America and Europe with the hope of returning to China to strengthen her but now being slaves to militarism in order to glorify their own ambition. The people's uprising in Canton on the 10th of October, 1924, the 13th anniversary of the Republic, an unlucky figure for Dr. Sun and his Bolshevist following to remember in years to come, will, however, long be remembered as the date of the true Chinese Revolution, one actually inspired and started by the Chinese people with a hope for a real government of the Chinese people, by the Chinese people, and for the Chinese people.

Canton, October 14, 1924.

Decreased Silk Shipments Cause Drop of 40% in Shanghai Exports to U.S.A.

A comparative statement of declared exports through the United States Consulate-General, Shanghai, to the United States for the first nine months of 1923 and 1924 shows a decrease for the current year of G$18,836,808. The decrease is almost entirely due to decreased silk shipments which fell from $24,000,000 in 1923 to $16,000,000. Goat and kid skins and feather exports account for another $1,500,000, tea exports were but $1,000,830 for 1924 as compared to $1,960,702 last year, and exports of hair and hair nets decreased from $1,196,411 to $589,952. The only notable increase in exports was in laces and embroideries which rose from $1,406,859 to $2,020,843. Rather contrary to general expectation, majjong shipments are holding up to last year, $789,655 worth having been sent to America up to September 30 this year.

Trade between Shanghai and the Philippines for the nine-month period increased from $1,012,787 to $1,736,001, principally due to bean cake and fresh egg exports which each showed increases of $300,000. Exports to Hawaii remain insignficant with a total of $72,805 for the nine months of 1924.

Realities in the Far East

BY WILLIAM HOWARD GARDINER

(*Reprinted from Harpers Magazine*)

This is the second instalment of Mr. Gardiner's article, which was begun in last week's Review, and which will be concluded next week. The first instalment traced briefly the history of foreign policies in China, principally American and Japanese, down to the summer of 1923 when Japanese liberals threatened revolt.

But if on the other hand, a situation could be developed which the United States and the principal European Powers would take the initiative in insisting on an international intervention in force in China, then the occasion would be ideal—from the Japanese point of view. To proposals for such an intervention, the Japanese could object, at first, thereby establishing the record not only that the original suggestion for intervention did not come from them, but that, in the interest of peace, they were opposed to intervention.

Yet, if the Americans and Europeans should continue to insist on an international intervention, then, against its officially stated inclinations, it would become incumbent upon the Japanese Empire, as a principal Power, claiming paramount local interests, regretfully to contribute a contingent to the international force aimed at intervention in China.

Such a situation would have been substantially similar to the international intervention inaugurated in 1918 in Siberia, to which the Japanese were supposed to send not over 7000 troops but to which they insisted on sending far more than all the other contingents combined, and a commanding officer who outranked all others present and who, consequently, took supreme command.

If such a situation had arisen in China, it would have amounted, *de facto*, to a Japanese intervention, but one brought about by American and European initiative and against the officially recorded protests of the Japanese authorities. So the responsibility and stigma would have been upon us and not upon the Japanese. Yet such an intervention, in which the Japanese surely would have had preponderant forces and the supreme command, could have been developed to serve as the external exercise required to correct the attack of internal indigestion from which the Japanese realm was suffering as a result of liberalism; and such a move would have been especially effective internally if it could have been made through Shantung—to withdrawal from which many Japanese have never been reconciled.

Failure of Lincheng Plot

But the initially essential item of an adequate reason why the United States and the European Powers should intervene in force in China was lacking.

It will be recalled that, early in May, a large body of Chinese brigands derailed and held up the 'Blue Express' from Shanghai to Peking near Lin-Cheng, taking from it a score of prominent Americans and Europeans, some of whom were held in captivity about a month. And it may be recalled also that, a few days after this outrage occurred, the American and the British chambers of commerce in Shanghai—with more energy than insight—severally petitioned the American Department of State and the British Foreign Office to intervene in force and to rescue our captive nationals—or their remains.

It was of very great interest to the present writer, on arriving in China early in July, to learn from several authoritative sources—Americans who had made it their particular business to find out—that the Lin-Cheng train banditry had been organized by agents of a certain eminent Chinese, opposed to the government at Peking; and that he had organized it on behalf of the Japanese with whom he is associated in other matters.

The plan, of which almost all vital details had been uncovered by July, had been double in its purpose. Politically, it aimed to create such a situation that the United States and the European Powers would insist on intervention in force. Thereupon, after objecting *pro forma*, the Japanese would

have joined in preponderant force and the resulting invasion of China—upon our expected initiative—would have given the Japanese the 'external exercise' they deemed necessary to correct the 'internal indigestion' that liberalism was causing at home; and this without their seeming to have been responsible for having brought it all about.

'For strategic reasons' it was planned that the Japanese contingent was to have entered through Shantung, putting that province firmly back in Japanese hands—but on our initiative. There was more, however, to the strategic purpose of the plan than that. For by throwing a Japanese force 'against the brigands' north of Kiansu, Anhwei, and Honan provinces, military support essential to the Peking government from those provinces would have been cut off.

And thereupon Chang Tso-lin's forces in Manchuria would have become preponderant and he could have moved confidently against the Chinese capital with what, beyond doubt, would have been exceedingly serious consequences to China.

It was a cleverly conceived plan that promised to satisfy the particular aims of its several Oriental participants. But it was inadequately inaugurated, for we did not rise to the bait and intervene. Also, it was inadequately guarded, for we uncovered it. And meanwhile the pains the Japanese authorities were suffering, due to liberalism in their body politic, instead of being relieved were growing more acute.

Japan Faced Revolt

A careful investigation, made during May and June in the Japanese industrial centers, revealed that the Japanese liberals were so elated over the spread of their doctrines that they were planning a great demonstration, to occur about the first of November, which they hoped would develop into an open revolt against some phases of the Imperial Government.

In July we had for consideration, therefore, the following known items: During the previous winter a comparatively moderate outbreak of liberalism had so disturbed the Japanese authorities that they had gone to the length of inciting the Lin-Cheng banditry outrage so as to create, under the guise of an international intervention, an opportunity for external activity that would enable them to correct their internal ills. The plan had failed to develop.

But liberalism had continued to grow—even to the extreme of planning a revolt for the late autumn. It seemed impossible to avoid the conclusion that, before November, and in order to head off the revolt the liberals were known to be planning, the Japanese authorities would make some external *demarche* more daring, if need be, than the Lin-Cheng episode.

Indeed that was the conclusion usually reached when, during July and August, this situation was discussed all along the coast down to Java, with some of the people most experienced in estimating such matters; and several emphasized particularly their brief that while a Japanese excursion onto the continent before November seemed inevitable, yet such a move would be counter to the policy the Japanese government seems to wish to follow at present, and would be made only because the Japanese authorities were being driven to it in order to retain control over conditions at home.

America Unprepared

Here it should be realized—as it was realized especially in responsible American circles in the Far East—that if the Japanese had made such a warlike move as seemed to be impending last summer, their action would have presented the United States with a very serious problem and with a unique responsibility. The antagonisms of the European Powers among themselves in Europe, and their commitments in the Near East, in Africa, and in the Middle East were such as virtually to immobilize their forces in those regions and to prevent their playing a part of any considerable effect in the Far East. Consequently, on the United States would have fallen virtually the undivided responsibility of deciding whether merely to file a paper protest and practically to acquiesce by inaction to whatever the Japanese might set out to do—or to endeavor to halt them by a threat of force if need be.

But we knew, and presumably the Japanese knew, that such a threat would have been quite empty. For the rigid economy that we—who least of the great Powers need do so—have been practising in our naval expenditures has so impaired the efficiency and capacity of our navy as to make it, for the moment, totally incapable of acting effectively in such a situation in time to stop its materialization. In other words, we have deprived ourselves of the force that would be necessary to maintain peace and equity.

It so happened that the broader bearings and possible developments of this entire situation were discussed at great length on the afternoon of the first of September with a particularly well informed group of men. At that very moment, however, the great earthquake had just occurred and Tokyo and Yokohama were in flames—which, as was said after the appalling news came, 'solved the situation for the moment, but only for the moment.'

Earthquake and Korean Massacre

It may be recalled that the Japanese authorities issued a statement, soon after the earthquake, in which it was alleged that the pillaging that naturally ensued was being done by Koreans previously employed as laborers in the devastated region; that these Koreans had started many of the fires that sprang up naturally among most of the demolished houses immediately after the earthquake; and that they, together with radicals, were organizing an attempt on the Imperial Government.

To this appeal Japanese of all classes responded instantly and virtually to a man. For it focused the patriotism of the public against an alien, and recently subjugated, race now alleged to be attempting to take a quite understandable revenge in the hour of Japanese calamity. According to boasts heard from Japanese—before they realized the unwisdom of such boasts—about fifteen hundred unfortunate Koreans, as well as some Japanese radicals, were slaughtered out of hand by the Japanese soldiers, police, and populace.

Thus the appalling earthquake disaster was very cleverly used by the Japanese authorities to create a racially external issue, in order to get their own internal situation in hand by directing public emotion against lowly aliens defenseless in their midst.

One would think that the internal effects of the earthquake, on the one hand, and the fact that the Chinese were among the very first to rush aid to the Japanese, on the other, would have ended Japanese activities in and against China for a while.

Word comes, however, that even since the earthquake, the Japanese, indirectly, have been urging that an international police-control over the Chinese railroads is essential to public safety—because of bandits, forsooth! But they are avoiding any appearance of initiating this suggestion; and it is understood that they would refuse, at first, to join in any international police plan, thus proving their aversion to such a move by the Powers.

Nevertheless, if the Powers actually were to inaugurate such a police control over the Chinese railroads, there can be no doubt but what Japanese interests would call for Japanese participation in it; and Japanese facilities on the spot would result in the international control being dominated by the Japanese. So the net result of this move that the Japanese are trying to bring about by indirect means would be the control of the Chinese railroads by the Japanese authorities.

Japanese Territorialist Plan

This move since the eathquake reveals an attempt to obtain by indirect means, through the Powers, some of the ends more openly sought, but not attained, by the Twenty-one Demands of 1915. But more, perhaps, than anything else, it shows that, while the appalling earthquake disaster solved the very tense situation in the Orient for the moment, it solved it only for the moment, because it has not diverted the Japanese from their purposes and practices.

While the matters just outlined were of immediate moment last summer, they also threw light on a broader subject that was discussed in every center from Peking to Java—a subject of much greater ultimate meaning in international grand strategy.

As is well known, within the Japanese bureaucracy two quite different plans have been contending for preference. What might be called the Japanese Territorialist Plan is sponsored by the Chosu clan that predominates in the army. Naturally this is reminiscent of Prussian thought in its desire to spread direct military, political, and economic control progressively over adjacent parts of the continent of Asia as extensively as possible so that the Japanese of the future may live, in the main, on their economic exploitation of China and of the Chinese.

The development of such a plan, of which we have witnessed the first stages, with its conquests of territories, its overthrowing of governments, and its political and economic enslavement of peoples, is so noisy and obvious as to arouse extensive interest. But its scope ashore is limited by the ability to extend, and the capacity to maintain, police control by means of overland communications; it is likely to be very costly in more ways than can be anticipated—as both the Germans and the Japanese have discovered; and, in itself, it is not as likely to have as world-wide effects of great importance as would a procedure involving extensive maritime operations.

(TO BE CONCLUDED)

Will Winter Force a Stalemate in the War?

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

THE war in the North has been making but slow progress during the first month of its existence, and one is gradually acquiring a sense of the unreality of it all and a wonder as to whether a decision will indeed be reached this year. For the first few days in Peking things were brisk enough, and the businesslike movement of General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops from Nanyuan and Tungchow almost deluded the onlooker into believing that the struggle would be a brief and decisive one. These Christian soldiers moved with a snap and an obedience to orders which is unprecedented in the writer's experience of China, and the speed with which they evacuated their barracks and vanished down the Jehol trail in a cloud of dust would have been a creditable achievement for any army. Their equipment seemed rather bulky to one who is accustomed to European standards, but after all they proved to be able to move with it, and that is the real criterion, for there are only two real tests by which one can judge an army, can it move rapidly—and will it fight? The first question appears to have been answered in the affirmative as far as General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops are concerned, and the second test will be applied very shortly, for telegrams received to-day at General Wu Pei-fu's headquarters in Peking indicate that the army was already in position on the Jehol front by October 3rd and that a mixed brigade acting as advance guard is pushing on in the direction of Chihfeng, where they may expect to clash with the forces of Chang Tso-lin. Movements in that vicinity are somewhat uncertain, for the Mukden communique stated that Chihfeng had already been occupied by cavalry moving south toward Jehol and that Mongolian forces under Prince Taherhan had joined them, while this appears to be rebutted by the bulletin issued in Peking to the effect that Mongolian troops at Suchukatubatu had joined the Chihli partisans and were concentrating on Chihfeng also. Obviously both these statements cannot be fully correct, though there may be some measure of truth in each and the advantages gained by either side merely have been exaggerated. The whole situation is somewhat vague as regards the region between the Jehol front and Shanhaikwan, for the Shensi divisions that were to have formed part of the army operating there seem to have refused to march from Tungchow until they received their arrears of pay, and if this attitude continues there will be a dangerously weak spot in the center of the Chihli line. Whether Chang Tso-lin is well informed as to the situation remains to be seen, and even if he is aware of this opportunity he may not have sufficient forces in the vicinity to strike ere the danger zone can be reinforced by troops moving in from either side. It is certain that the governmental troops are held up for some reason, either this or another, for on a visit to General Wu Pei-fu's headquarters on October 5th the writer was informed that field headquarters were not yet decided upon and that the Peking headquarters located in the Cabinet offices would not be evacuated for several days yet. Judging from surface conditions there the writer can well believe it, for affairs there seemed to be conducted on the lines of the usual Chinese Yamen. A confused mess of private soldiers and stray baggage appeared to occupy most of the space on the way to the main building where the staff were presumably working, and officers, N. C. O.'s and privates were cleaning their teeth, performing their ablutions and spitting at the rear and sides of the various buildings in the usual manner. This was at half past ten in the morning, and to add to the chaos of the scene groups of cooks and orderlies were preparing meals in several of the courtyards and corridors, exchanging jests and viands in truly *al fresco* style. The general impression obtained was that everyone was waiting for something to turn up, and this may indeed be the case if the *bon mot* of an official at the War Office is to be believed. "Oh yes!" said this gentleman, speaking in French, "We shall undoubtedy win, it is simply a matter of waiting for treason." Judging from the bulletin issued by General Wu Pei-fu's headquarters on the 5th instant this waiting idea would seem to be true, for it is the dullest thing outside the agenda of a mother's meeting that has come to the notice of the writer in a long while. Take one wonderful example, "A Shanhaikwan telegram of the 3rd instant states that seventeen enemy soldiers fully armed have surrendered to the government. They were each paid $20 and have since been sent to Chingwangtao." Imagine the stagnation on a battle front of two hundred miles when no more thrilling news is forthcoming than that. Or perhaps it is intended as a piece of propaganda with the object of persuading the Mukden forces to cross over—at $20 a time—fully armed. Rather a cheap price for rifles and ammunition really if it could be worked in bulk, and after all there is no reason why that $20 should not return to the treasury shortly after the aforesaid rifles had been surrendered. It is possible, however, that the opposition will indeed be persuaded by this magnanimous offer, deeming a civilian life and twenty dollars to the south of Shanhaikwan perferable to a winter campaign in trenches further north. Not that their lot is to be envied, if they only knew it, for the army always gets the best of the deal in a question of food supplies, and it is only once in a lifetime that they have a real battle in China. The civilian is undoubtedly the one who is going to be hardest hit as usual, for the combination of flood and civil war has already forced up food prices to an alarming extent. A schedule of articles which the Chinese in the North use every day as food taken over a period of three months compares as follows:-

Article.	June Price.	October Price.
Chinese Bread.	One copper each.	Two coppers each.
Foreign Bread.	Sixteen coppers a catty.	Twenty-two coppers a catty.
Rice.	Eighteen coppers a catty.	Thirty-three coppers a catty.
Millet.	Eight coppers a catty.	Fourteen coppers a catty.
Kaoliang.	Eight coppers a catty.	Eleven coppers a catty.
Mutton.	Forty coppers a catty.	Sixty coppers a catty.
Pork.	Thirty-six coppers a catty.	Fifty-eight coppers a catty.
Vermicelli.	Thirty-two coppers a catty.	Sixty-four coppers a catty.

A corresponding increase is noticeable in almost all other foodstuffs, including fodder for horses and farm stock, while the copper exchange has only risen from two hundred and two to the dollar in June to two hundred and sixty in the first days of October, this by no means serving to balance the loss sustained by the Chinese family budget. In addition to this alarming state of things it must be recognised that the shortage occasioned by the flood has hardly yet made itself felt, so that the most bitter need may be expected throughout North China in December and onwards, unless things by some miracle take a sudden turn for the better owing to an unexpected victory by one party or the other. This is hardly likely to occur however, for it is doubtful whether General Wu Pei-fu can force the Mukden lines at present and the difficulties encountered in following a retreating foe into a Manchurian winter would render a success doubly dangerous, while Chang Tso-lin is not yet fully prepared for a descent onto the North China plain and an attempt to capture Peking. So, as our friend in the War Office puts, it, "We are just waiting for treason."

Peking, October 17, 1924.

Admission into America of Adopted Chinese

BY H. F. MACNAIR

FROM time to time inquiry has been made at the United States Consulate General in Shanghai as to the status of a child of Chinese parentage and nationality adopted by American citizens. The question which arises in connection with such cases is whether or not adoption carries with it the right of entrance into the United States when the parents of the adopted child return to that country. A case of this kind was discussed in a local paper a few months ago and at the time editorial comment on the subject was made by the *Review*. The remarks then made were based on a statement to be found in U. S. Foreign Relations 1906, Part I, pp. 1288-90. The Acting Secretary of Commerce and Labor held at that time that a child born of Chinese parents and adopted by a citizen of the United States could not be admitted to the United States as a citizen but must enter, if at all, as a member of an exempt class. Reference was made editorially to the cases of *Lee Sing Far* v. *U. S.*, *U. S.* 35 C. C. 372, 94 Fed. 834, 736, and to the celebrated case of *U. S.* v. *Wong Kim Ark* in which, in 1898, it was affirmed that a child born in the United States, of parents of Chinese descent, who at the time of his birth are subjects of China but residing and carrying on business in the United States, and not employed in any diplomatic or official capacity

(*Continued on next page*)

under the Government of China, becomes a citizen of the United States by virtue of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which declares that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." Since the publication of this earlier discussion further information has come to hand and, inasmuch as the question is a practical one of almost perennial interest and importance the topic is returned to at this time.

Questions Bearing on Adoption

The question of adoption is somewhat more complicated than at first one suspects it to be. For example the solution of the case may be affected by the *race* of the American citizens by whom the child is adopted; that is, whether they are Euro-Americans (Americans of European ancestry) or Americans of Chinese extraction. Moreovor it seems that the class or profession to which the adoptive parents and their adopted child belongs may be taken into consideration.

According to stipulations to be found in Section 6 of the Act of Congress of July 5, 1884, *every Chinese person*, other than a laborer, entitled to enter the United States must, before proceeding to the United States, obtain a certificate from a properly authorized official of the government under which the applicant is domiciled. There are, however, certain exceptions to the "every Chinese person" clause. The following classes are not required to procure section 6 certificates, viz. (a) Diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese and other governments, together with their immediate families, body and household servants, etc. (b) persons of Chinese race who are American citizens (c) Chinese children who have been regularly adopted by Americans—by the opinion of the Department of Commerce and Labor, October 14, 1907 (d) Laborers lawfully domiciled in the United States, and holding a return certificate (e) merchants returning to resume a formerly acquired domicile in the United States (f) the lawful wife and minor children of Chinese merchants domiciled to the United States. Attention is directed in particular to section (c) above, to wit, that by an opinion of the Department of Commerce and Labor of October 14, 1907—a year or more later than the decision mentioned above—that Chinese children who have been regularly adopted by Americans (no specifications as to the *race* of the American citizens being made) are exempted from the application of the provision connected with the section 6 certificate required by the Act of July 5, 1884. This provision apparently covers the average case of adoption, that is one having to do with the adoption of Chinese children by Caucasian American citizens, such, for example, as the case of a few months ago where a Chinese child had been adopted by an American missionary couple. In such cases the adoption must presumably have taken place in the United States Court for China. It must be noted, however, that adoption of a Chinese child by American parents (regar dless of race) in the United States Court for China does *not confer citizenship* and such children are not citizens of the United States though they may be admitted by the Immigration Authorities if the parents reside in the United States or accompany the child.

Unjust Legal Distinction

Now for a consideration of a somewhat peculiar state of affairs which, as hinted above, decidedly complicates the issue. The Department of States at Washington called attention on January 12, 1914, to the receipt of a letter dated a week earlier from the Secretary of Labor in which a decision by the Department of Labor was announced to the effect that the *adopted children of Chinese of American birth* could not be permitted to enter the United States unless provided with the Section 6 certificate prescribed by the Act of Congress of July 5, 1884. It was stated that this ruling was not to affect the entrance of the Chinese wife of a Chinese-American citizen. But thereafter any Chinese claiming to be the adopted child of a Chinese of American birth would be compelled to show a Section 6 certificate. Before commenting on this it should be added that by the case *Ex parte Fond Yim et al*, 134 Fed. 938 the United States Courts held that the adopted child of a Chinese merchant has the same right to admission as the natural children of such a merchant.

What can be concluded from the two facts just mentioned? Two more facts of considerable interest and importance, it would seem. (1) If the opinion of the Department of Labor of October 14, 1907, still holds that Chinese children who have been regularly adopted by *Americans* need not present a Section 6 certificate—which is apparently the only basis for the entrance into the United States of Chinese children adopted by American missionaries or other Euro-Americans resident in the Far East—and the decision of the same Department announced early in January 1914, that the *adopted children of Chinese of American birth* (that is citizens of the United States according to the 14th Amendment previously cited) *cannot be permitted to enter America unless provided with the Section 6 certificate* is also still in force, it at once becomes obvious that distinction is made between the rights and privileges of Euro-American and Chinese-American citizens. Such a state of affairs is not in keeping with the spirit of American institutions and is unlikely to be tolerated indefinitely. When brought to the attention of the American federal courts a change is highly probable.

(2) In the second place, if the decision of January 1914 of the Department of Labor is still in force it means that not only is a Chinese-American citizen at a disadvantage in comparison with a Euro-American citizen but he is, as far as bringing in an adopted child is concerned, at a disadvantage when compared with a non-American-citizen Chinese member of the privileged class, for example a merchant. For the latter, although he may never become a citizen of the United States, is nevertheless, by the finding of the court in the case *Ex parte Fond Yim et al*, quoted hitherto, permitted to bring in an adopted child provided that he can show convincingly to the court that the adopted child has lived as a member of his family and has been supported by him. And so it appears that a non-citizen has a hypothetically valuable privilege which a native born citizen has to forego.

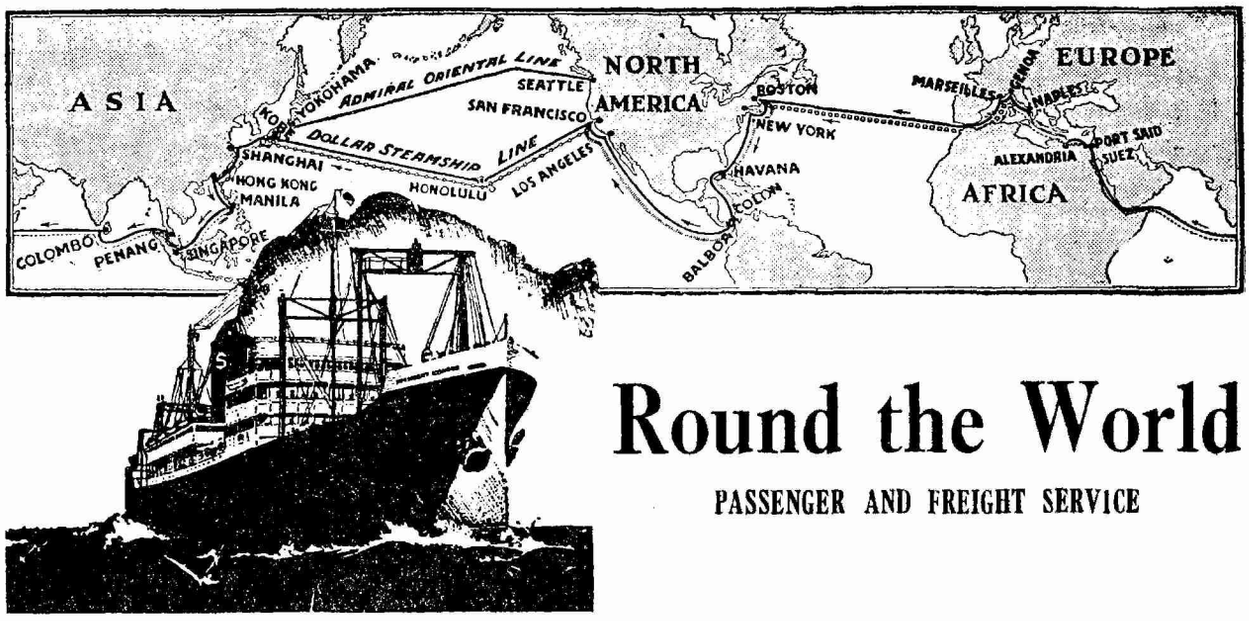
Kwock Case

It is interesting to note in conclusion another at least apparent disadvantage under which a Chinese-American citizen labors in case he belongs to what the Immigration Department of the United States is pleased to define as the "laborer" class. It is difficult to see why a classification of profession which has been made to apply to foreign-born non-American Chinese should be twisted to apply under any consideration to an American-born citizen of any race whatsoever. In the year 1921 an American-born citizen of Chinese extraction, Kwock Toy, by name, took with him to San Francisco, on his return home from a visit to his family in China a natural son and a seventeen year old *adopted* son, Kwock Sue Lum. The father and his natural son were admitted without question but Immigration Commissioner White denied admission to the adopted son. By the judgement of the Southern Division of the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of California, First Division, the youth was discharged from the custody of the Commissioner. The latter appealed to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit which reversed the judgement of the lower court and refused entrance to the adopted son on the ground that the father, who was engaged in the restaurant business, was, by the classification of the Immigration Department, a "laborer;" that the adopted son "was presumably... in fact a laborer." District Judge Dietrich in handing down the decision referred to the "well defined national purpose" of the United States to exclude Chinese laborers. In refusing to make an "exception" for this "presumable laborer" the judge added: "As already suggested, if an exception be made in his favor it must be because of the citizenship of his adoptive father. The power to exclude alien relatives of a citizen is not open to doubt. In *Low Wah Suey v. Backus*, 225 U.S. 460, a member of an excluded class was deported, though the wife of a citizen." Circuit Judge Gilbert concurring in the Court's decision, expressed doubt as to the legality of the adoption under consideration—the adoption having taken place while Kwock Senior was not only a citizen of the United States but residing in the United States and not in China, it being doubtful "whether a non-resident alien was qualified to become an adoptive parent of a native born son of a Chinese subject." Judge Gilbert's reasoning seems much more clear as well as more approximately just than that of Judge Dietrich: if the adoption was no adoption clearly Kwock Sue Lum had no right to enter the United States, but if he be the legally adopted son of an American citizen the case would seem to be different. If, as the court stated the "power to exclude alien relatives of a citizen is not open to doubt," as mentioned earlier, it becomes apparent that a Chinese merchant who is not an American citizen but who is permitted to bring in his adopted children on the same basis as his natural children has the advantage over the American born Chinese-American citizen. The mazes of the ancient Cretans were simple when compared with those of the laws and judicial decisions in the United States which apply to the Chinese. What the future development will be none would be rash enough to prophesy, but it will certainly be interesting to see how long a time will elapse before the idiosyncracies mentioned here will be brought to the attention of a federal court—and more interesting decisions result.

LIST OF CHINESE INTERNAL LOANS OUTSTANDING ON OCTOBER 1, 1924.

Compiled by E. Kann, Manager of Chinese American Bank of Commerce, Shanghai.

公債名稱	Name of Loan	Issued In	Total Amount Authorized	Total Amount Issued	Oustanding at present	Rate %	Interest Payable	Secured by the	Bonds Issued	Repayment
元年軍需公債	Military Loan, Nanking	1912	$ 100,000,000	$ 7,371,150	$ 921,150	8%	2nd Feb. 2nd Aug.	Consolidated National Loans Sinking Fund.	$1,000 $100 $10 $5	1918, but extended to 1925 by yearly drawings
三年公債	3rd Year National Loan	1914	$ 24,000,000	$ 24,926,110	$ 5,727,430	6%	30th June 31st Dec.	Russian & German Boxer Indemnity	$10,000 $1,000 $100 $50 $10 $5	Between 1918 and 1926 by annual drawing of 1/9th
四年額外公債	4th Year National Loan (Additional Issue)	1923	$ 2,800,000	$ 2,800,000	$ 2,100,000	6%	12th Apr. 12th Oct.	Rev. of Native Customs & Likin in Shansi	$10,000 $1,000 $100 $50 $10 $5	From 1924 by annual drawings
五年公債	5th Year National Loan	1916	$ 20,000,000	$ 20,000,000	$ 18,757,590	6%	31st Mar. 30th Sept.	Consolidated National Loans Sinking Fund	$10,000 $1,000 $100 $10 $5	Within 3 years from 1926 by half-yearly drawings.
七年長期公債	7th Year Long Term National Loan	1919	$ 45,000,000	$ 45,000,000	$ 45,000,000	6%	30th June 31st Dec.	Consolidated National Loans Sinking Fund	$10,000 $1,000 $100 $10	Between 1929 and 1938 by half-yearly drawings
整理金融公債	Chinese Government 9th Year Short Term Loan for Improvement of the Monetary Market	1920	$ 60,000,000	$ 60,000,000	$ 31,188,700	6%	31st Mar. 30th Sept.	Consolidated National Loans Sinking Fund	$10,000 $1,000 $100 $10 $5 $1	Between 1921 and 1926 by semi-annual drawings
九六公債	10th Year 96 Million National Loan	1921	$ 96,000,000	$ 96,000,000	$ 91,643,100	8%	31st Jan. 31st July	Salt Surplus	$1,000 $100 $10	Between 1923 and 1929 by half-yearly drawings
整理六厘公債	Chinese Government Consolidated 6% National Loan	1921	$ 80,000,000	$ 54,392,000	$ 48,953,000	6%	1st June 1st Dec.	Consolidated National Loans Sinking Fund	$10,000 $1,000 $100 $50 $10 $5	Within 10 years from 1921 by yearly drawings
整理七厘公債	Chinese Government Consolidated 7% National Loan	1921	$ 13,600,000	$ 13,600,000	$ 11,560,000	7%	28th Feb. 31st Aug.	Consolidated National Loans Sinking Fund	$10,000 $1,000 $100 $10 $5 $1	Between 1921 add 1930 by yearly drawings
賑災公債	9th Year Famine Relief Loan	1921	$ 4,000,000	$ 2,168,475	$ 1,595,900	7%	31st May 30th Nov.	10% increase on goods taxes	$10,000 $1,000 $100 $10 $5	Within 2 years by half-yearly drawings (extended)
十一年公債	11th Year Short Term Loan	1922	$ 10,000,000	$ 10,000,000	$ 7,000,000	8%	31st May 30th Nov.	Deferred Russian Boxer Indemnity	$10,000 $1,000 $100	Within 5 years from 1923 by half-yearly drawings of $1,000,000 each.



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Men and Events

Mr. S. L. Wiggins, foreign traffic agent for the Port of Portland, arrived in Shanghai this week on a business trip concerned with the development ot the foreign trade of the city of Portland, Ore. Mr. Wiggins' headquarters in the Far East are at Kobe.

W. W. Fowler, president of W. W. Fowler and Company of Peking and Chicago and Far Eastern representative of the General American Car Company, accompanied by Mrs. Fowler and their children sailed from Shanghai this week for the United States. They expect to be absent until next June.

The death occurred in Tientsin, on October 12, of the Rev. C. E. Darwent, after a brief illness. Rev. Mr. Darwent was a resident in Shanghai for more than twenty years and during that time was pastor of the Union Church, Shanghai. Rev. Mr. Darwent was a native of England, having been born on May 5, 1858.

The Columbia Country Club will hold a bridge and mahjongg tournament for ladies and gentlemen respectively, the former beginning on Wednesday afternoon, October 22, at 5: 30 p. m., and the latter on Thursday, October 23, at 5: 30 p. m. Entries for the tournament can be made on application to the Secretary of the Club, 50 Route Doumer.

A children's Hallowe'en party will be held at the Columbia Country Club, on the afternoon of Friday, October 31, from four to seven o'clock. The children of members are cordially invited and each child may bring a guest. There will be moving pictures, amusements and tea will be served at 5:30 o'clock. It is requested that reservation be sent in at the earliest date.

The Chairman and Executive Committee of the British Women's Association were at home to members and friends on Tuesday afternoon, October 21, in the new quarters of the Association, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building, 12 The Bund, Shanghai. Preceding the reception a Dahlia Show was held in charge of the Gardening Section, to which members of the American Women's Club were invited.

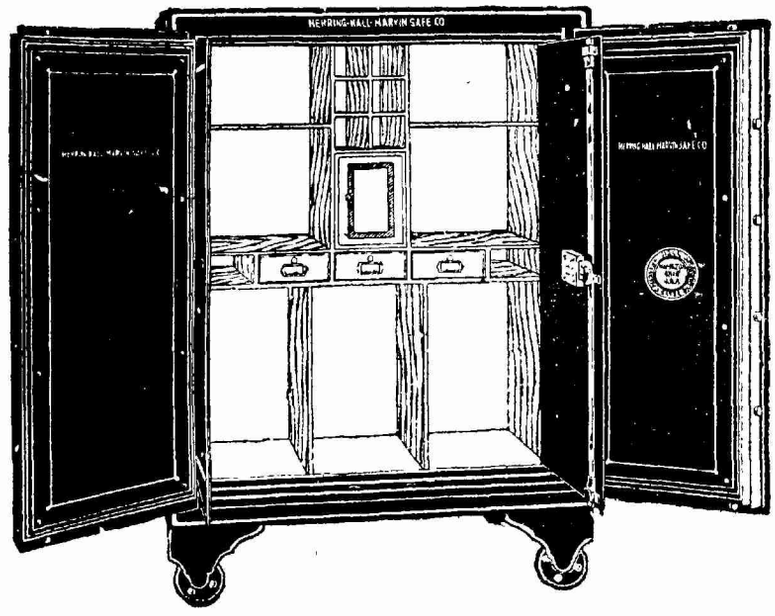
"The Food Problem in China and How to Solve It" is the subject of an interesting article prepared by T. F. Tung for the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference and printed in the November issue of the *Mid-Pacific Magazine*. The article deals with the great agricultural resources of China, and methods to improve same, in addition to statistics given on arable areas and tobacco and cotton land of China. Excellent illustrations are used in the article.

The second monthly meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association of the Shanghai American School was held on Wednesday afternoon, October 22, at 5: 30 p. m. "Social Life and Discipline in the School" was the theme for discussion, the first part of the topic being introduced by the home manager and acting preceptress, Mrs. H. B. Campbell, and the latter by C. L. Boynton, acting principal. A large number of parents and their friends were among those present.

The Shanghai Branch of the American Association of University Women will give a progressive dinner on Tuesday evening, October 28 at 5.30 at the rooms of the American Women's Club, 66 Szechuen Road. The evening will offer an opportunity to get acquainted with fellow-members. A program of songs, speeches and stunts will be interspersed throughout the evening. Members are asked to aid the committee by filling out reservation cards early and returning them promptly.

An outline of the history of the Shuang-Chiao Radio Station, has recently been published in Peking in pamphlet form. The book gives a comprehensive idea of the means of communication between China and isolated countries, and shows the rapid progress made in civilization. It was in February 1918, that the contract was established between the Naval Department of the Chinese government and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, to erect a high-power radio station. From this date on up to the present the development of the Shuang-Chiao Radio Station has been traced. A table of the results of communication tests is included in the pamphlet. The book is well illustrated and contains a Chinese section.

The Social Department in conjunction with the Membership Committee of the American Women's Club held an attractive reception to new members on Tuesday, October 21, at 4:00 o'clock P. M. Arrangments were made through the Music Department for a half hour's musical program at which Mrs. Beatrice Plummer rendered selections from her own compositions entitled "Little Homespun Songs." Mrs. Plummer is a well known New York artist and has achieved unusual success as a composer of children's songs. Miss A. Viola Smith, Chairman of the Civic Department of the Club, gave a short talk on the "History of Women's Clubs". All new members, including full and associate members and those whose applications for membership are now pending were invited to this meeting.



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Everywhere East

News from West China

"Before the Empire is thrown into confusion, it begins in Szechwan first." So runs the ancient proverb. And before the rest of the country can be settled, Szechwan must be settled.

Marshal Wu Pei Fu has not neglected such an important point. The fact is that Szechwan is settled. Much more so than we have dared to hope during the 8 months since Yang Sen took the Capital of this province out of the hands of Hsiung Keh Wu and drove all opponents from the province. As fighting breaks out in Peking and Shanghai we hear rumors from a supposedly foreign source that Yang Sen himself has broken with Wu Pei Fu. If that proves to be true then China is not united and all the fighting of recent years amounts to nothing.

But Szechwan, shows no sign of breaking with the Great Warload who may soon be the Savior that China has been expecting. With a most determined spirit of fatalism this province has waited for his coming. Once it was Sun Yat Sen. But that idol has fallen long ago, and it is not likely that he will be hailed as a hero again with any great amount of enthusiasm. Then it was Yuan Shih Kai, but he did not have power enough to make himself Emperor and get away with it. Again it was Tsai Ao, but he fell a victim to a fatal disease and could not lead on to victory. Li Yuan Hung, Tuan Chih Jui, Tsao Kun, even Chang Tso Ling, have each in turn been acclaimed as the hero. And now the question is, "Will it be Wu Pei Fu?"

Many of the best leaders in this province believe that Wu Pei Fu will win, and win quickly, if he has nothing greater than Chang Tso Ling to oppose him. But if he finds half the world outside of Manchuria opposing him he will not succeed. A united China will be too strong for China's near neighbors, and it is not to be expected that those near neighbors will view with joy the ascendency of Wu Pei Fu. We have evidence that they are not going to take the present situation with very good grace. If so we know not what we may be coming to. It will be very easy for the spark which has now been kindled to spread till it burns into a greater conflagration than any we have seen for many years in this part of the world.

When any one in Yunnan, or Szechwan preaches autonomy it means at bottom separation from Peking. It means the creation of separate states which, in time, would draw apart from each other, each petty tyrant controlling as much as he is able, and all jealously watching each other to find opportunities to add to their position, prestige, wealth and territory. In short it would mean Europe over again as contrasted with the Glorious Union over which the Eagle screams. Americans are easily duped into thinking that the howl for autonomy, democracy, liberty, etc. is the real thing. But we will learn quickly enough how real it is if Wu Pei Fu fails to gain his objective now. If he wins, and is supported as he ought to be by Chinese and foreigners alike, there is no question among his present supporters, but that we will have a united and peaceful China in a very short time.

As far as Szechwan is concerned we will wait for that. No doubt there are plenty of rumors in Shanghai and Peking which would place Yang Sen, and the other leaders in this province, against Wu Pei Fu. It is quite likely that Chungking, and even Ichang, have been taken by his enemies coming to the support of liberty that is being crushed to earth by the great Warlord. But those of us who are actually west of Ichang have seen nothing of the kind yet. If Wu Pei Fu wins we remain in peace. If he loses we go back to something worse than we experienced last year.

The possible rebels in this part of the world are Tang Chi Yao and Hsiung Keh Wu. The former is dead or not, according as one listens to the rumors. While it is emphatically stated that he was assassinated, others declare that he is as much dead as Dr. Sun Yat Sen after his recent decease. Whether Tang Chi Yao and Sun Yat sen are dead or alive is not a matter of importance. If Wu Pei Fu wins they will soon be dead politically, if he loses they will continue to demand liberty and autonomy which they will then have, at least for the time being. Hsiung Keh Wu is somewhere in Kweichow. He also realizes that the issue is now about to be decided. It is not likely that he will move till Wu Pei Fu shows some sign of weakness. Hsiung Keh Wu will not be able to effect the issue much, either in this province, or in Hupeh. He went to Hupeh once, and his remembrance of that trip does not cause him much satisfaction, he will hesitate before he goes in that direction. He has not sufficient support to come in this direction, so he is on the watchful-waiting list.

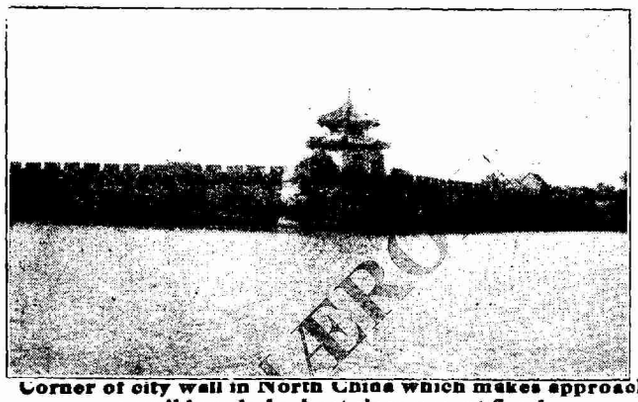
It is rather complacent for a correspondent in west China to be sitting in peace and safety to diagnose the ailments of the Chinese body politic, for it must be remembered that we are not unfamiliar with the sound of bullets and bombs.

Chungking, Sze. October 7, 1923. J. R. M.

CHINESE RURAL ECONOMICS and THEIR RELATION TO FAMINES

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

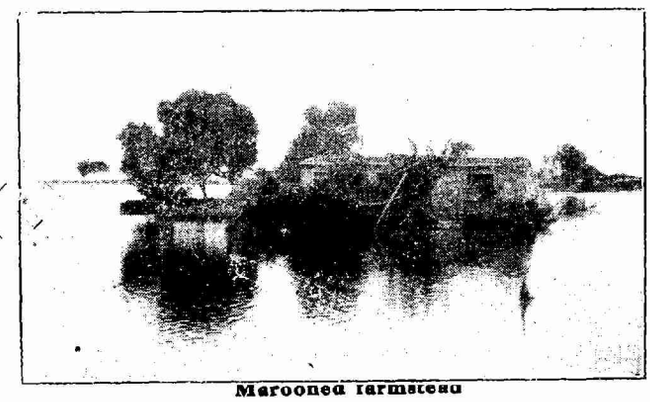
PRACTICALLY speaking, it may be said that until the last two years there were no available statistics on Chinese rural conditions, the matter not appearing to be of great interest or importance to the outside world; while in China itself the lower classes were so apathetically ignorant as to regard poverty and famines as occurring in the natural course of events and the time-serving officials were so absolutely indifferent as not to give the question adequate attention. The change which is now apparent in the situation had its first causes in the widespread famine of 1920-21, which affected nearly twenty million of China's rural population, and in which foreign relief committees co-operated in spending over twenty million dollars in order to alleviate the disaster. Under such conditions it at once became obvious that some fundamental remedy must be sought, and the China International Famine Relief Commission appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Professor J. B. Tayler whose functions were outlined as follows: "The Committee on Credit and Economic Improvement shall, subject to general approval on the part of the Executive Committee of the China International Famine Relief Commission, determine what the International Commission should do to ameliorate the economic conditions under which so many of the people in the country live, and which are a very important contributing factor to the suffering due to famine, and carry out the said ameliorative



Corner of city wall in North China which makes approach possible only by boat since recent floods

measures. This work will naturally take the lines of investigation of the economic conditions of the people together with the promotion and carrying through, as far as possible, of means to improve their economic status and to broaden their basis of livelihood beyond entire dependence on agriculture, and to provide systems of credit for farmers which will enable them to secure loans at reasonable rates of interest."

The first steps taken by the committee thus instructed were to determine what areas in which provinces were to be investigated, and then to appoint representatives to carry this out and tabulate the results. Chihli, Shantung, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang were the provinces chosen, and qualified students from various colleges were selected to make the examinations and fill in questionaires subject to the direction of Professors Tayler, C. B. Malone and other Chinese and foreign advisors. Naturally enough some difficulties were encountered, but the task proved easier than it would have been in many Occidental countries from the fact that in almost all the villages the examination could be handled through the village "headman". One point in connection with this is worth noting in that not only the head of the village appeared to possess this authority in his own person and in his own home, but it could be and was delegated to his sons also in considerable measure, so that if he should chance to be absent for any reason the villagers would respond to questions and obey commands from any of his immediate family, whether at his house or in any part of the village boundaries. From the mass of information thus obtained in an exhaustive examination of over two hundred and forty villages, and most ably marshalled and presented by Professor Tayler, the present writer has endeavored to select those most salient points which shall prove of interest both to the public in general and to the student of economics in particular; adding to them certain statistics gathered by himself in various provinces during his famine relief work. The first data of importance are those which bear on the much discussed question of the



Marooned farmsteau

density of the rural population in China in relation to the area of cultivated land, and in estimating this various unexpected difficuties had to be overcome. In the first place many provincial areas have no clearly defined or accurate surveys prepared, while in the second the figures quoted by the local authorities or the farmers themselves have to be considered in relation to a standard system of measurements, for in almost any part of China some variation will be found in the local standard of weight, volume, area or length.

When reduced to figures of density of population per English square mile the following results were obtained:

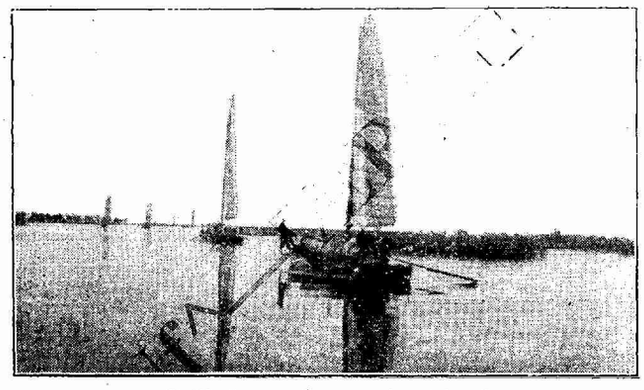
Province	*Population per Square Mile*
Chekiang	2,270-6,880
Kiangsu	980-2,050
Anhwei	290-40
Shantung	1,800-3,000
Chihli	550-2,010

These figures would quite probably be slightly modified by a more extensive survey, but at any rate they serve to indicate the very great density of the population on the rice growing lands of the south and even the very considerable congestion in the grain districts of the north, especially when considered in comparison with the statistics for other Oriental countries. In India the most densely populated area is that of the province of Bengal, where the average is 1162 per square mile of cultivated land; while the statistics for the other provinces are proportionately lower. The last figures obtainable for Japan give 2,349 per square mile, but in this case the population of the cities are included in the rural areas, while it must be noticed in addition that Japan is no longer self-supporting in the matter of food. When one goes a step further and considers the distribution by age and sex as indicated in the accompanying graphs several interesting phenomena may be noted. The lower birth rate

in France is at once apparent, that of Germpany and China being in a rising scale but not reaching that of India by some fifteen per thousand. Indian mortality however is heavy in the first two decades, as is that of China, and in the thirties the higher standard of living and the use of scientific knowledge in both France and Germany begin to tell. There is a very curious defect in the Chinese curves commencing in the twenties, a defect which is not confined to one locality or to one sex, but the writer has so far been unable to obtain a satisfactory explanation of this fact. If the defect were due to the practice of exposure of female children when young it would be understandable, but it seems hardly possible that a break of this nature can be

Thousands in North China have resorted to boat-life

attributed to any one cause such as maternal mortality at childbirth or emigration of male population to the cities during their second or third decade. The curve becomes more stable after the age of forty, but it is noticeable that the Occidental expectation of life is considerably greater from the sixties onwards, while the second graph shows that in China alone feminine longevity is greater after that age is reached. It should be recognised throughout when considering the statistics here presented, that China has not yet recovered from the results of the famine of 1920-21, and that both the sale of women and the migration of men in some of the villages investigated must have affected the figures obtained to a very real extent. Some indication of the extent of emigration can be obtained from the following figures as to the number of males of the age of 16 and upwards who were either temporarily or permanently absent from their homes, in the villages under examination:



Sailing over former farm land

Province	*Males Absent of Total Population*
Kiangsu	2.5%
Anhwei	2.4%
Shantung	9.3%
Chihli	2.%

It will be seen that there is an average for three of these provincial returns of approximately two and a half per cent male absentees, while the high ratio reached in Shantung is due in the writer's opinion to the fact that it was the province most seriously affected by the famine of 1920-21, a theory that is substantiated by the fact that almost exactly the same percentage of females were temporarily or permanently employed elsewhere, showing that the migration had been more of a family nature than anything else. When the figures for emigrant and immigrant families in these provinces are compared it becomes evident that with the exception of those areas severely affected by the famine there is very little variation, only a few groups either coming in or going out of the village life. These emigrant areas in Shantung and Chihli are regions which are regularly accustomed to the outward movement of population, not so much because of any rapid increase in the family births as from the fact that it is the region where the struggle for existence is more severe, both from climatic and economic reasons. The size of the family is dependent upon various factors, chief among which is the economic possibility of the property held, but the average number per family unit was found to be in the neighborhood of 5.40, the males having a slight preponderance. The percentages taken over the whole total examined are as follows:

Men	(16 years and over)	34.7	per cent
Women	,,	31.8	,, ,,
Boys	(under 16 years)	18.1	,, ,,
Girls	,,	16.4	,, ,,

When one comes to consider the location of these families it is necessary to recognise that conditions are entirely different to those experienced abroad, for the bulk of the rural population in China owns its own house, small though it may be, not more than two per cent in the southern provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu and nine per cent in the northern ones of Shantung and Chihli being without this property qualification. An interesting table of comparisons may be drawn up to cover this housing:

A strip of high land which saved many lives

Province	*One Room*	*Two Rooms*	*Three Rooms*	*Over Three Rooms*
Chekiang	41.8%	31.5%	14.4%	10%
Kiangsu	16.9%	34.1%	27.6%	20%
Anhwei	8.3%	19.2%	13.5%	57%
Shantung	16.1%	15.9%	16.5%	52%
Chihli	16.5%	11.2%	22.0%	50%

The average tenancy for one room over the whole area examined is between 3.8 in the southern provinces and 3.0 in the northern ones, but here again it must be remembered that the room referred to is a Chinese ch'ien of about one thousand cubic feet only, instead of the fifteen hundred cubic feet which would be considered close quarters in New York or London. As has been remarked already, the size of the family and the area of land owned or rented are interdependent one upon the other, and in this connection it has been possible to draw a very illuminating graph showing the proportion ot holdings of different acreage in the five provinces examined. It will be noticed that the rice growing area of Chekiang has by far the largest percentage of small holdings, though the similarity of acreage in the otherwise dissimilar provinces of Anhwei and Chihli has no very obvious explanation unless it lie in the nature of their agricultural pursuits, a point which examination has not yet cleared up. From various enquiries made by the writer in different regions in China he is of the opinion that the size of the holding affords a fair basis for a rough estimate of that portion of the family income per annum, reckoning the total returns at $5.0 per Mu on all areas over six and under twenty-five Mu in the northern provinces and about $10 per Mu for the same areas in the rice regions in the south.

While considering this question of land tenure it is worth comparing the 11.10 per cent of the population in the two northern provinces who do not possess land as either tenants or owners with the 2.3 per cent in the provinces to the south who are in the same case, and nothing that this is in almost similar ratio to the nine to two per cent who are not householders in those same provinces. This must not necessarily be taken to indicate that these people are not dependent on the land, for the following table will show that the proportion of non-agriculturalists is in point of fact smaller in the north than in the south, and it is therefore more reasonable to deduce that the lack is due mainly to the greater

economic pressure experienced in Chihli and Shantung than in Kiangsu and Chekiang.

Province	Population Engaged whole time agriculture	Engaged part time other work	Engaged whole time other work
Chekiang	75.7%	1.8%	22.5%
Kiangsu	87.4%	8.7%	3.9%
Anhwei	58.3%	17.3%	24.4%
Shantung	97.2%	1.3%	1.5%
Chihli	91.0%	3.5%	5.5%

It should be recognised that the majority of those who are engaging part time in some other employment will give the rest of their time to the land, so that the total percentage of those who are occupied in agriculture is rendered even more striking. Taking this vast aggregate of cultivators as a basis it is interesting to obtain therefrom some estimate of the number who actually own their land and the quota who are only tenants, this again varying very considerably as between the northern and the southern provinces.

Province	Cultivated by Owner	Cultivated by Tenant
Chekiang	32.6%	67.4%
Kiangsu	32.6%	67.4%
Anhwei	50.1%	49.9%
Shantung	99.5%	0 4%
Chihli	89.3%	10.7%

These figures sum up in brief the agricultural and other conditions affecting the rural population, and it now becomes necessary to tabulate the incomes of this group and from this to deduce as far as possible what is their standard of living.

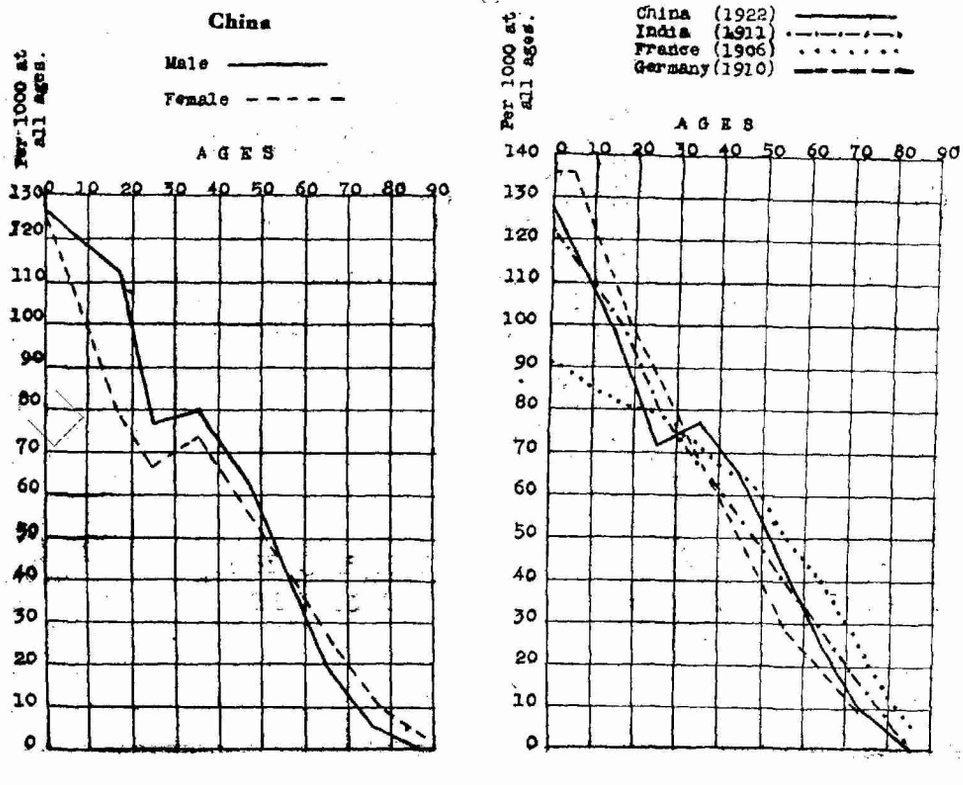
Province	Family Income no land held	Income from 1-3 Mu	Income from 3-5 Mu	Income from 6-10 Mu	Income from 11-25Mu
Chekiang	$63.0 per annum	$96.0	$110.0	$151.0	$219.0
Kiangsu	28.0	40.0	81.0	141.0	241.0
Anhwei	*111.0 (trade)	60.0	73.0	90.0	131.0
Shantung	36.0	32.0	137.0	49.0	87.0
Chihli	18.0	14.0	24.0	38.0	71.0

Note:—This family income is divided as follows: Home Industry 3.8%, Wages 17.0%, Farm Produce 68.3%, Other Sources 10.9%,

Taking a percentage on the population which have an income of less than $150 per annum we find that between fifty and sixty per cent are below that limit in the south, while in the north the figure rises to over eighty per cent, a striking commentary on the hopeless poverty which exists throughout China. This income of $150 has been selected as a reference point for the reason that it is the minimum on which sufficient food and clothing can be purchased for a family of five people in agricultural employment, as estimated on the basis of figures supplied by a well known authority on Economics, Professor B. E. Read of the Peking Union Medical College. The diet sheet drawn up by the P. U. M. C. as adequate to maintain this group of five might have been supposed to be the last word in poverty, for in it we find no meat whatever, nor eggs, nor fish, and while its calorific and protein value is just sufficient for maintenance, its cost is only one-third that of an equally nourishing diet in any Occidental country. It is obvious that the standard of living is far below this assured poverty line in all the provinces under examination, for whereas the charge of $150 is estimated as the cost of food alone it would certainly be necessary to add twenty per cent to this to cover clothing, fuel, light, wages, etc. The only way in which it is possible for the farmer to exist at all is by a drastic cut in food consumption, and this is what actually takes place, for during the winter months he may be said practically to hibernate, saving himself from all unnecessary exertion from December to March and emerging in the spring to work again on the fields in such an emaciated condition as to render him unfit for any real exertion for several weeks. It is evident from the foregoing that the pressure of population throughout China is a very grim reality, and a considerable number of families would seem to go to pieces under the economic stress of conditions which they themselves are unable to alleviate. Even if one supposes that the figures thus quoted are too low, and unfortunately there seems no reason to think this to be the case, the general impression of calamity and suffering would remain. The Chinese live so near to the margin of existence that even in the good years it is necessary for them to eat elm bark and to gather willow leaves to eke out the winter rations. While this food may inure the people to famine conditions and diet when that time comes and they have nothing else, their low standard of living and lack of any margin for saving or improvement precludes the possibility of progress. One can hardly believe that human beings could exist on such a standard as the figures show, but neither would it seem possible to live on an income even twice as large as that which is reported by the investigators appointed by the China International Famine Relief Commission. Beyond the establishment of Rural Credit Societies in various parts of the country the Committee on Credit and Economic Improvement has not yet put through any ameliorative measures on behalf of the Commission, for it is felt that the data here presented is still not exhaustive enough and that further investigation will be necessary to arrive at a reliable estimate of the situation. There can be no doubt that these further steps will be seriously hampered in the immediate future by the disastrous famine now threatening

Nothing above water but the ridge of a hill

RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND BY AGE



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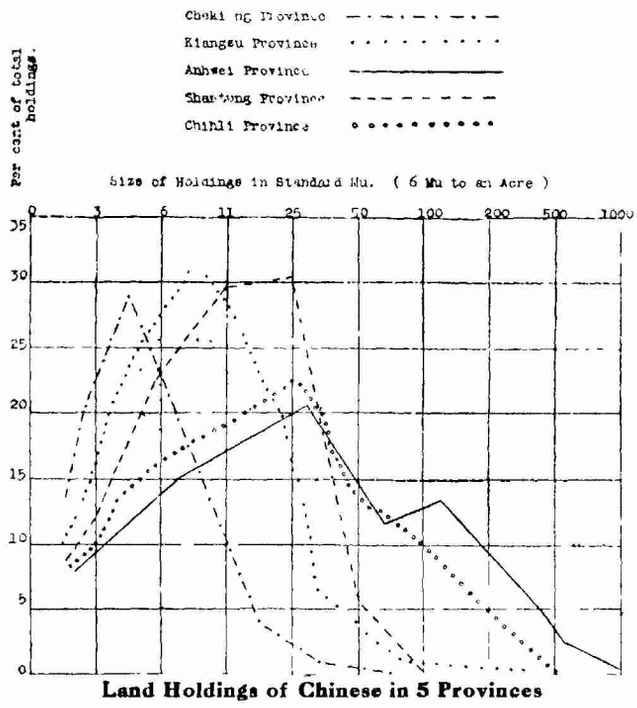
to over whelm some ten million of China's rural population, but neverthless it would seem that the most arresting and vital fact is the urgent necessity for further effort tn order to discover a remedy for these deplorable conditions of



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destitution; conditions which cannot but prevent all progress in this most numerous of China's social and economic groups, and which are a reprorch to the name and credit of present-day civilization.

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中國之鄉村生活及其與災荒之關係

中國之鄉村情狀於二年以前一無統計蓋此種問題與他國無甚關係故外人之研究及此者甚鮮而本國平民則以爲貧窮及災荒乃天然之事官場則謨不關心淡然處之自一千九百二十至二十一年間二百萬人民受災荒之損失後始有注意及鄉村情狀而謀根本補救方法者中國賑濟協會亦於以產生焉該會會長戴勒敎授之意見約略述之於下經濟委員經協會執行部許可後當考慮災民之經濟情狀而實施改良之方法惟茲事體大須先從調查入手而後於農業之外爲鄉人圖謀擴展其生活上之供給幷設借本機關庶鄉人出相當利息可貸本以從事於生產事業也

經濟委員乃定直魯皖蘇浙五省爲調查區域由戴勒敎授梅龍君等率領各大學學生會同考查先頗困難迨自各鄉董查詢後始有眉目也自調查二百四十鄉村後所得資料自是不少今當擇其緊要略述之諒亦關心經濟問題所樂聞焉以鄙見觀之最要之問題莫鄉村間之人口問題若惟計算之時不無困難因各地俱無詳細之測勘表而各處之量度又不一致也

今姑將各省人口按照英制表列於下

省名	每方英里人口
浙江	二，二七〇—六，八八〇人
江蘇	九八〇—二，〇五〇人
安徽	二九〇—四〇人
山東	一，八〇〇—三〇〇〇人
直隸	五五〇—二，〇一〇人

上述人口總數經詳細測勘後或有不翔實處惟於此可見南方產米區域人口極繁卽北方產麥區域亦不可謂少較印度人口最繁之處爲邦加每方英里居一，一六二人三之上述兩地自覺其更爲繁密矣日本每方英里居二，三四九人顧其乃概括城市在內況日本之糧食亦非全由本國供給也倘將人口再按照年齡及男女而區分之讀者當更有興味焉法國產生率之低盡人而知之矣然中德二國之產生率則漸向上升與印度相差者每千人祇少十五人耳印度之死亡率在二十歲以前爲最多中國亦如之第查中國死亡率曲線表三十歲之人極少此乃由於一九二〇二一年之災荒也蓋當時人民將女子售去而男子則羣約他處謀食也在調查各處十六歲以上之男子謀食他方者爲數頗不弱今列表於下

省名	遷出之男子
江蘇	百分之二·五
安徽	百分之二·四
山東	百分之九·三
直隸	百分之二

四省之中三省俱得百分之二·五左右獨魯省較大以鄙見觀之此蓋由於魯省之災荒較甚也魯省人民中男女之他適者爲數幾相等可見大都乃全家非一人他適也原夫直魯二省人民之習於遷徙他適者非因產生率之高蓋因氣候及經濟之關係生活艱難故不得不如此也夫家庭中人口之多少特產業之多寡而定於調查五省中家得五，四人男子較女子稍多

男子(十六歲以上)	百分之三四·七
女子(仝上)	百分之三一·八
男孩(十六歲以下)	百分十八·一
女孩(仝上)	百分十六·四

鄉村間人民俱自置屋而居無屋者極少江浙二省中祇百分之二直魯二省中祇百分之九而已今按其屋產之大小而列表於左

省名	一室 二室	三室 三室以上
浙江	百分之四一·八 百分之三一·五	百分之一四·四 百分之一〇
江蘇	百分之一六·九 百分之三四·一	百分之二七·六 百分之二〇
安徽	百分之八·三 百分之一九·二	百分之一三·五 百分之五七
山東	百分之十六·一 百分之一五·九	百分之一六·五 百分之五二
直隸	百分之十六·五 百分之一一·二	百分之二二 百分之五〇

南北四省中人民之有產者雖多而無產者亦有直魯二省中占百分之二·一江浙省中占百分之二·三其數與不自行置屋而居者幾相等吾等不可因此而謂無產者不賴耕種而過活蓋北方受災荒之損失較深經濟壓迫有以致之也觀下表可覘其大概焉

省名	全時間務農者 致力全時間他業者		半時間務農者
浙江	七五，七	一，八	二二，五
江蘇	八七，四	八，七	三，九
安徽	五八，三	一七，三	二四，四
山東	九七，〇	一，三	一，五
直隸	九一，〇	三，五	五，五

前更將地主及佃戶之數分別表別于左

	地主	佃戶
浙江	三二，六	六七，四
江蘇	三三二，六	六七，四
安徽	五〇，一	四九，九
山東	九九，五	〇，四
直隸	八九，三	十〇，七

前篇已將生活情狀詳細申明今當考其進款而論其生活程度

省名	無產者之進款	三，五畝者之進款	一，三畝者之進款
浙江	六三，〇	九六，〇	一二，〇
江蘇	二八，〇	四〇，〇	八一，〇
安徽	一一，〇	六〇，〇	七三，〇
山東	三六，〇	三二，〇	三七，〇
直隸	一八，〇	一四，〇	三四，〇

進款之來源分別述下

家庭工作	百分之三八
工資	百分之一七
田產	百分之六八，三
他項進款	百分之一，九

設以每年一百五十元之進款爲標準則江浙二省中之不逮此數者占百分之五六十直魯二省竟超出百分之八十人民之貧苦可知矣按一百五十元之數乃一家五口生活最低之數人民之賴此數過活者幷肉食亦不得於至衣服燃料等當須加百分之二十始可開支也由此要知中國之人口問題實爲一極緊要之問題設此種經濟之壓迫不卽設法除去農夫家庭殆將瓦解矣

News from North China

The tug-of-war between the Chihli and Fengtien troops has not resulted in any decided victory or defeat of any side so far, but the fight at Shanhaikuan this time is known to be very severe. At first, the Fengtien troops got the upper hand and captured many points at Shanhaikuan, such as Chiu Men Kou and Shih Meng Chai and others. Just prior to the departure of Marshal Wu Pei-fu for the front, however, it was reported that the Chihli troops had succeeded in recapturing many strategic points. Now it seems that the Fengtien soldiers have again got an upper hand and Shanhaikuan seems to be in a dangerous position.

The Rev. Charles Ewart Darwent, for twenty years Minister at the Union Church, Shanghai, and five years Minister of the Union Church, Tientsin, died suddenly of heart failure at his Tientsin residence early Sunday morning, October 12. He was sixty-six years old at his death and is survived by his father, the Rev. William Darwent, aged 93 who is still living in England. The funeral service of the Reverend Darwent was held Monday afternoon at the Union Church and the burial took place shortly after at the Racecourse Road Cemetery, Tientsin, with a large attendance.

On account of the severe fight at the Shanhaikuan front, many wounded soldiers have already been brought back to Tientsin. Many Tientsin schools have been turned into temporary army hospitals. The Chihli Marine Products School and the Provincial Law College of Chihli have closed and their buildings have been appropriated by the troops for accommodating wounded troops from the front. There are several other schools that have suspended classes owing to notice by military authorities that they are needed for war purposes.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu left for the front last Saturday and an attempt was made upon his life by some unknown person at a place outside the Tientsin East Station. Two iron boxes were found on the railway track which were supposed to contain explosives. Two Russians discovered these boxes and reported immediately to the police who have been making investigations without much success.

On Tuesday, a soldier belonging to the Shensi 2nd Division, created a sensation at the Tientsin East Station by firing into the office of a foreign traffic inspector, when he was refused to have a car as he demanded. The bullet went through the leg of a coolie and smashed the window pane of the inspector's office. However, the offending soldier was allowed to go unpunished.

The Tientsin Woman's Club held a social meeting Tuesday afternoon at Mrs. R. D. Goodrich's house under the auspices of its Social Service Department. Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Y. S. Wong, and Miss Bertha Kao acted as hostesses. The following were elected officers of the Social Service Department: Mrs. C. P. Liu, vice chairman, Mrs. S. T. Kwan, recording secretary; Mrs. Thibadeau, corresponding secretary; and Miss Bertha Kao, treasurer.

The Nankai College celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its establishment with a two-day program on Friday and Saturday. The ceremony for the unveiling of the statue of General Li Chun, former Tuchun of Kiangsu, who, as a native of Tientsin, contributed part of his fortune to the Nankai College, took place on Friday afternoon at the Uuiversity campus. Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, former Minister of Education and now President of the National Normal University at Peking, was the principal speaker. An athletic meet consisting of track and field events took place on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. S. G. Cheng, secretary of the Ministry of Finance, was recently arrested in Peking. No reason was given for the arrest, but it is believed that he offended both Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Mr. Wang Ke-ming, the Minister of Finance, and will be imprisoned for the duration of the war. Mr. Cheng is an English returned student and is popular among the returned students.

The Peking government has recently tightened its grip upon the Chinese press. The censorship of news reaching Peking has been stringent since war began, but the new regulation requires all Chinese newspapers in Peking to submit advanced copies to the police for approval before publication. This rule also applies to Chinese news agencies with the result that many agencies have suspended publication.

Mr. Chen Lu, Minister to Paris, has obtained leave to come back. It is also reported that he has resigned from his post owing to his inability to stop the sale of French airplanes to the Mukden warlord. However, this is not confirmed in official circles, although these who are close to him say that he may not be willing to go back to Paris after the expiration of his leave, owing to the stringency of the financial condition of Chinese diplomats abroad.

P. Y. C.

Tientsin, October 18, 1924.

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News from Central China

Dr. Alfred A. Gilman, acting President of the Central China University and formerly President of Boone University, Wuchang, has just been unanimously elected by the House of Bishops in New York to be Suffagan Bishop of Hankow, according to a cable received in Hankow from New York, dated October 9. Dr. Gilman has just returned from Shanghai where he attended the conference of the Council on Higher Education of the China Christian Education Association. He will soon be consecrated to assist Bishop L. H. Roots in the Hankow Diocese. Dr. Gilman was born in Nebraska, and arrived in China in 1902.

M. Takahashi and T. Miyazaki, engineer and officer respectively of the *Yiyang Maru*, an N. K. K. steamer, who were kidnapped by Tang Tze-mao's soldiers on September 16 last year, have just returned to Hankow from Changteh, Hunan. They were held for over a year for ransom, and their release was secured through long negotiations at Tungjen, Kweichow province.

Mrs. L. E. Gale was unanimously elected Secretary of the American Women's Club of Hankow at a recent meeting. The other officers for the ensuing year have not yet been elected. The proposal of Mrs. E. P. Miller that the Club should have a program devoted to doing practical things in the community was enthusiatically supported by all members. The Club is now a member of the General Federation of American Women's Clubs.

Lo Yung-kun, Magistrate of Hankow who claims jurisdiction of the ex-Russian Concession now under Chinese government administration, has petitioned the Tuchun proposing to enforce a system of land taxation within the ex-Russian Concession. The system is under consideration, and is being modified after the example of the one now in use in the ex-German Concession.

New officers of the Hankow Philharmonic Society are:—Dr. E. L. Hall, of the Y. M. C. A., President; G. Lecomte, Consul-General for France, Vice President; S. H. Littell, of the American Church Mission, Secretary; W. T. Yoxall, of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, Treasurer; Mrs. J. N. Lepekhin, J. C. Huston of the American Consulate-General; and Mrs. J. C. Robb.

Tang Chi-yao, Governor of Yunnan province, has completed a wireless station in Yunnanfu, which is capable of direct communication with Peking and Wuchang, according to the Hankow *Nippo*. The plant was erected and equipped by French engineers.

Yuan Tsu-ming is mobilizing his forces in Szechuen around Chungking to start an expedition into Kweichow in conjunction with an order from Wu Pei-fu. To raise runds for his activities, Yuan is imposing heavier taxes than ever. Other commanders in Szechuen are doing the same thing.

The Wuchang wireless station has been informed by the Ministry of Communications that the new set of equipment ordered from Germany through Siemens China Company has been delivered. Arrangements are being made in Wuchang to instal the new plant.

An interesting International Tennis Tournament is being conducted under the auspices of the Physical Education department of the Y. M. C. A. Players of all nationalities are taking part in the games. To extend the scope of its service, the local Y. M. C. A. is trying to establish a library for the benefit of the community. The students are showing great interest in their campaign to secure contributions of books.

The Yale Mission has issued a directory of the city of Changsha, Hunan, which is for private circulation. The Consulai, Post Office and Customs staffs number 19. There are 13 foreign firms with a staff of 54 foreigners, 17 missions and educational institutions with a total foreign staff of 145 counting wives. This gives Changsha a total of 218 American and European residents.

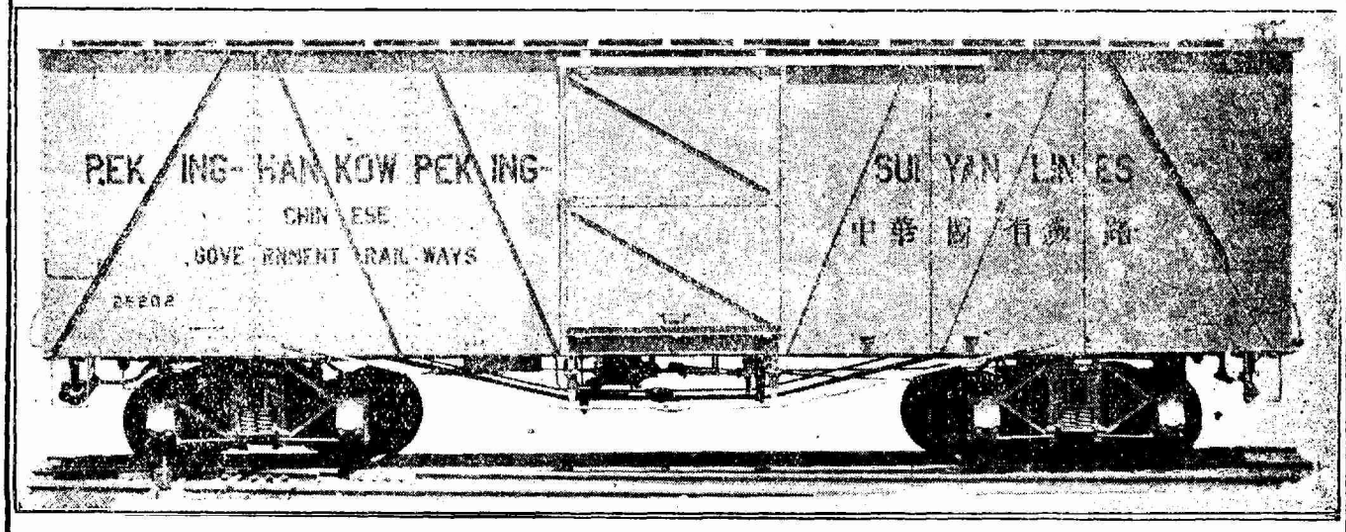
A big fire started in the premises of the Sincere Company (Hankow) on the afternoon of October 12, destroying the building and also the Commercial Press, Ltd., and a Chinese newspaper. The Sincere Company in Hankow, which consisted only of a sundry department, was a total loss. The whole stock of the Commercial Press was also destroyed, the loss being estimated at $140,000, of which only about $40,000 was covered by insurance.

The Foreign Office in Hankow has recently replied to the Hupeh Assembly regarding the expiration of the term of lease of the Hankow British Concession. The Foreign Office states that all documentary evidences show that the term for the British, Japanese, Ex-Russian and ex-German Concessions is perpetual. The Assembly recently alleged that the lease of the British Concession expires this year, and urged the government to take it back.

John C. Vincent, who has recently arrived in China from America, is now attached to the American Consulate in Changsha, Hunan. His arrival in Changsha has filled a much felt need for enlarging the Consular force.

Hankow, October 17, 1924. P. S. J.

All the world over



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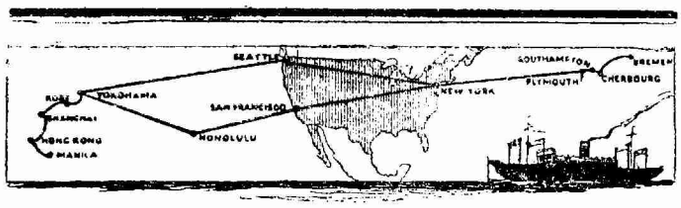

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Fighting at Shanhaikwan ---Shanghai at Peace

Reports from the North regarding the war between the Peking government and Chang Tso-lin are so fragmentary and conflicting that the trend of the situation is shrouded in mystery. The heavy fighting is centering around Shanhaikwan which has three times been reported to have fallen into Chang's hands though subsequent reports deny it. Wu Pei-fu is personally at that point directing the Peking forces; and he is reported to have telegraphed Peking, advising a retreat to Lanchow, but Tsao Kun ordered him to stand firm at any cost and the struggle is apparently going on in the outskirts of Shanhaikwan for the possession of points of vantage which command the city. Latest reports are that General Feng Yu-hsiang and many of his soldiers who last month proceeded to Jehol are returning to Peking for the preservation of order there. On the whole, Chang Tso-lin would seem to be making some gains in the North, but Wu Pei-fu is pounding his forces at Shanhaikwan from the rear with the Peking navy, and the issue is still very much in the balance.

The situation which threatened Shanghai when General Lu Yung-hsiang fled to Japan last week leaving 30,000 soldiers leaderless, has been practically cleared up without serious trouble by the incorporation of practically all of the defeated soldiers in the armies of Kiangsu, Fukien and Hupeh. General Sun Chuan-fang came to Shanghai and settled matters and has returned to Hangchow, while General Chi of Kiangsu who started the war has remained at the village of Changju, five miles out of Shanghai, and has not come into the city. Trouble is reported to be brewing between the two generals over the possession of the Lunghua Arsenal, but there is little danger of rupture; and Chinese and foreigners in and around Shanghai hope that the Arsenal will be removed and that the fort at Woosung will be dismantled, thus lessening chances of another war around Shanghai such as transpired in the 40 days from September 3 to October 13, last.

Fighting between the Volunteer Corps and the Red Army which controls Canton has taken a heavy toll in the South, quite independently of the fighting elsewhere in China. The Volunteers were defeated in 22 hours of fighting, suffering heavily, and fires were subsequently set by the Reds which caused millions of damage in the residential and business sections of the city. The Kwangtung Volunteers, 50,000 strong, are endeavoring to rise and oust all military factions from their territory and suppress the Bolshevik movement which Sun Yat-sen allowed to gain ascendency and then lost control of.

With such actual hostilities in progress, and levies of men and money being made throughout China, United States Minister J.G. Schurman's statement to President Coolidge at Washington on September 15, reported this week in China by *Reuters*, that the war was "a bubble on the surface of an otherwise peaceful nation" and that more than half the population of China had no knowledge or interest in the war, was rather surprising.

Peking and Chang Evenly Balanced

According to Lawrence Impey, a journalist who has accompanied Wu Pei-fu to the front at Shanhaikwan, the opposing forces in the North are very evenly balanced. Wu is credited with the better strategy and Chang with the better equipment. What every one looks for and both commanders fear most, probably, is treachery among their subordinate generals, which is likely to end the war without a real decision by arms. Much of the rumor of probable disaffection in both ranks is pure propaganda unquestionably. The Peking general, Feng Yu-hsiang, is reported as likely to remain neutral and his movements are being watched with extreme interest. Early this week he was reported as about to start an expedition from Jehol in the direction of Chifeng from which the Manchurians are advancing on him. Later reports were that he would return to Peking.

On the other hand, Peking reports the capture of several important positions around Shanhaikwan and has offered good bonuses for the capture of other strategical positions in that area. On October 19, Peking government transports sailed from Chinwangtao with troops to attack Chang from the Gulf of Liaotung in the rear of Shanhaikwan, a movement which should have weight in the decision of arms there. The vessels were forced to return in daylight because of Chang's airplane attacks but left under cover of darkness.

Little Hsu Deported

Little Hsu, who appeared on the Shanghai war scene immediately following the flight of General Lu, and threaten-

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30-270

ed to stir up serious trouble on the threshold of the foreign settlements, was seized and taken before the Shanghai consular body on October 15, and put under surveillance until instructions could be obtained from the Peking Diplomatic Corps. Hsu had been refused the asylum of the International Settlement in 1921, and his having been caught within the boundaries raised considerable discussion as to whether he should be tried in the Mixed Court, turned over to the Chinese authorities or deported. The Diplomatic Corps decided that he should be sent out of the Settlement, and he was escorted to a steamer on the 21st and sailed for England. Hsu's political supporters claimed that great injustice had been done, but his expulsion from the Settlement was undoubtedly best for everyone concerned, himself included, for he would have been shot if turned over to the Chinese authorities and his presence in Shanghai could not have but caused unnecessary trouble in securing a prompt settlement of the Shanghai war situation.

Mercenary Soldiers Join Conquerors

The facility with which the soldiers who had been fighting against Peking on the side of General Lu in the Shanghai war area went over to the Peking forces under Chi Hsieh-yuan, Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Yung-ming is a clear demonstration of the purposes for which they were fighting, and very gamely too,—purely a matter of livelihood without any interest in the cause. The soldiers who were enlisted with Chang Yung-ming of Hupeh have been ordered to the Peking front, and will shortly go North. How much faith can be put in the loyalty of such soldiers is a question. The defeated soldiers were offered from $20 to $50 and transportation to their homes in case they did not wish to reenlist with their former enemy; but it is reported that very few of the 30,000 took advantage of the monetary offer, preferring to remain soldiers.

With the withdrawal of the defeated men from the immediate environs of Shanghai, the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and the landing parties from foreign war vessels in the Whangpoo, all of whom had been on almost continuous 24-hour duty since General Lu's flight to Japan, were relieved. They put in a strenuous week, and unquestionably their presence saved the Settlements from considerable disorder and looting. Towns within the war area such as Liuho Nanziang and Sungkiang suffered looting and devastating fires immediately after fighting ceased. The refugees from those sections who fled on the outbreak of war are now returning to what remains of their homes, and face a hard winter. It has been suggested that they be relieved of taxes for the present, but the Peking government fears doing this on account of receiving similar appeals from other sections of China, particularly from the flooded areas of North China.

The railways from Shanghai to Nanking and Hangchow are expected to be nearly back to a normal schedule by the end of the week, and Shanghai should return to a degree of normalcy promptly. Whether or not an end of fighting has been seen in the Shanghai area is open to some doubt, as jealousy between Sun Chuan-fang, now governor of Chekiang and Fukien, and Chi of Kiangsu is rumored. It is claimed that Sun demands that the Arsenal be given him, and that he will even fight for its possession. Most likely the Arsenal will be removed from Shanghai, but in any case Sun wants it. Chi has not seen fit to come to Shanghai as long as Sun or any of his soldiers remain in the vicinity, though Chi was only five miles from the city and a conference between him and Sun seemed most logical. They are reported to have conversed by telephone, but the two did not meet in person and Sun returned to Hangchow on the 21st after four days in Shanghai.

Anti-Chinese Riots in Philippines

The only news of much import in the Orient outside of China was the anti-Chinese riots which started in Manila on October 18 and 19 and spread to the provinces. It was erroneously rumored in Manila that some 80 Filipinos in Shanghai had been murdered. Revenge was taken on Chinese in Manila but only one was killed though about 30 rioters and Chinese were seriously enough injured to need hospital treatment. Chinese rice merchants in the provinces were attacked later, but the local police had the situation well enough in hand to obviate the necessity for the constabulary being called out. The Filipinos are always jealous of the Chinese because of their control of business in the Islands, so that little provocation was needed to make an attack on them popular.

Filipino independence leaders arrived in Manila during the week, and were hailed as victors, they claiming to have assured independence for the Philippines by getting a plank

(*Continued on page 260*)

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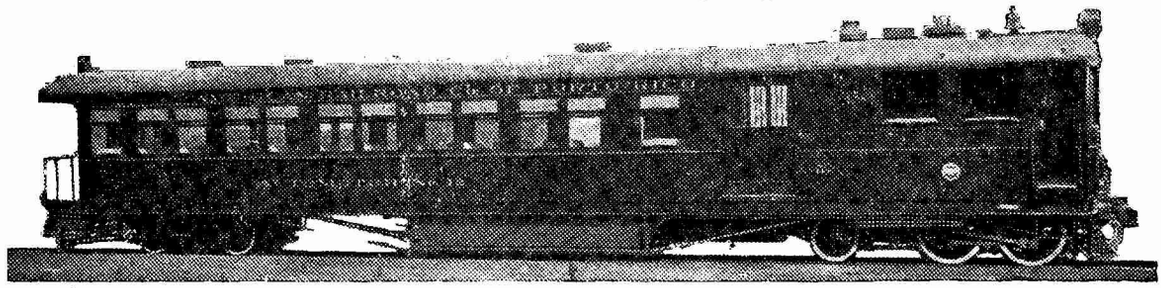

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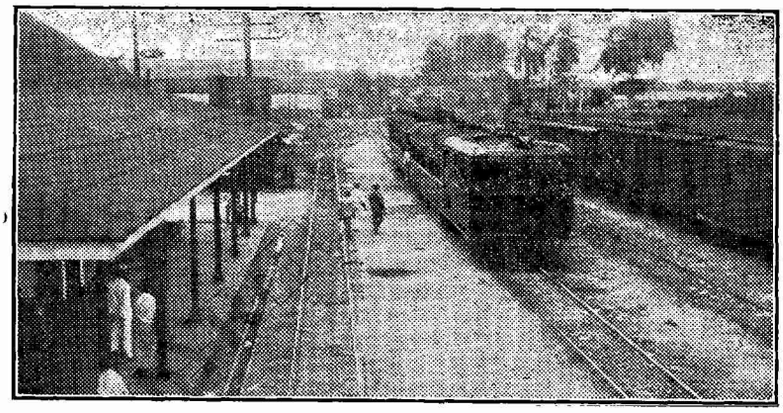

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Who's Who in China

Mr. P. K. Yesinghay
葉炳奎字星海
(Yeh Ping-kuei)

Mr. P. K. Yesinghay was born at Ningpo, Chekiang province, in 1870 from a humble family. His parents did not have means of providing him with even an elementary education. He was sent in his youth to a local lumber company where he served apprenticeship for several years.

Mr. Yesinghay himself was, however, very ambitious. Knowing that illiteracy would be a great hindrance to his future success, he went to the neighboring school teachers or friends asking them to teach him reading characters in the evening and remunerating them with whatever money he could save from his income. Thus he made himself literate and able to write letters.

In 1888 Mr. Yesinghay left home for Shanghai where he joined the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company as a junior clerk. He remained there until 1892.

From 1892 to 1895 Mr. Yesinghay was connected with a foreign firm in Tientsin. In 1896 he returned to Shanghai joining Gipperich Company, a German export and import firm. Upon the establishment of the Tientsin branch of that company in 1898, he became its Tientsin Chinese Manager. This position he held until 1917 when the company ceased doing business on account of the War.

Mr. Yesinghay has been taking a great deal of interest in industrial as well as in social work. He was Director of the Societe Immobiliere Franco-Chinois de Tientsin, from 1912 to 1922; was President of the Peiyang Commercial Guild, an arbitration center, from 1915 to 1916; founded the Chinese Associated Trading Company in 1919 and the Tientsin Press Packing Company in 1923, of which he is the Managing Director; and was elected Auditor of the Liu Ho Kou Mining Company, one of the leading coal mining enterprises in North China, in 1924.

Mr. Yesinghay has been a Director of the Chekiang Provincial-Benevolence Institute since 1916; and Director of the Flood and Famine Urgent Relief Commission in the Tientsin Police Administration since 1917.

Mr. Yesinghay is one of the founders of the Chekiang School in Tientsin, being one of its directors since 1908. He was on the Chinese Committee of the German-Chinese Middle School in Tientsin between 1913 and 1915. In 1924 he was elected Director of the Commercial Department of the Nankai Univerity, Tientsin.

Mr. Yesinghay, though an aged man, has never failed to visit his old home and ancestors' graves at Ningpo once every year, a moral that has been found lacking among the younger generations of the present day China. He is always much concerned with the welfare of his home land.

In the district of Chin-hai where Mr. Yesinghay was born, the people used to suffer very badly from want of drinking water. At his own expense he had several artesian wells dug in the city for the public use. Following these which proved to be very useful, many similar wells have been dug at Cheng-hai by other people. Thus the drinking water problem of that city has been solved.

In 1912 in the same city Mr. Yesinghay founded a cloth weaving factory for the sole purpose of providing poor women with means of subsistence. It has been working very satisfactorily and is at present giving employment to 400 female workers.

Mr. Yesinghay has been closely connected with several foreign firms at Tientsin. A large number of young men have received such training under Mr. Yesinghay that they later became competent to hold responsible positions in Chinese concerns working on modern bases. Mr. Yesinghay's address at Tientsin is Parkes Road, British Concession.

Mr. Wu Ching-lien
吳景濂字蓮伯

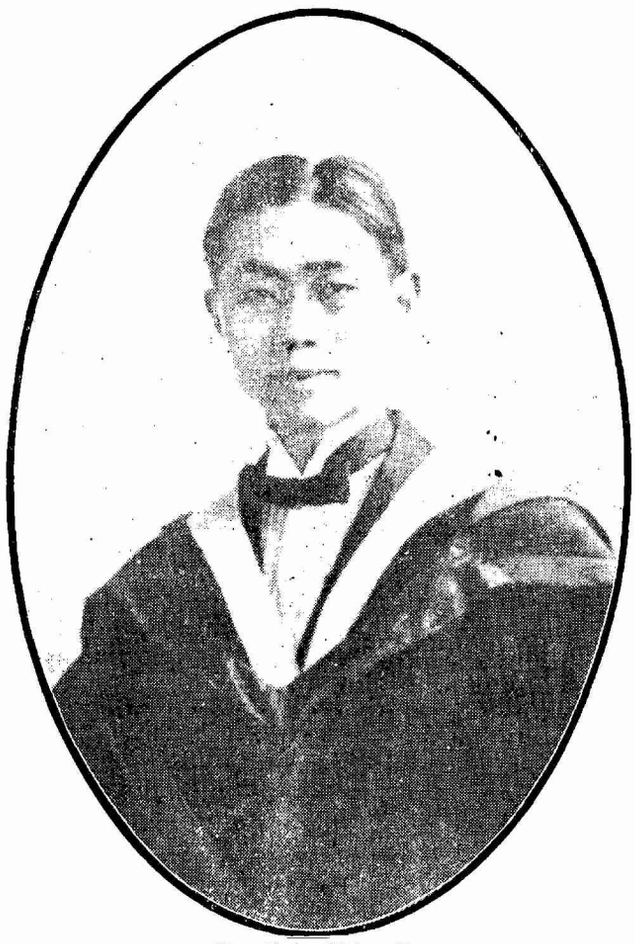
Mr. Wu Ching-lien was born at Hsing-ch'eng Hsien, Fengtien province, in 1875. He was one of the first graduates of the Peking University, finishing the High Normal Course in 1907. Subsequently Mr. Wu went to Japan where he studied for one year. In 1919 he became Chairman of the Fengtien Provincial Council and also Director of the High Normal College of the same province.

Following the outbreak of the First Revolution in October 1911, a National Council was convoked at Nanking. Mr. Wu was a member of that Council representing Fengtien province. This Council during its session at Nanking from January 28 to April 4, 1912, enacted the Provisional Constitution. During its second session in Peking from April 29 to December 28, 1912, Mr. Wu was President of the Council. The First Parliament was convoked in April 1913 and Mr. Wu by election became a member of the Lower House. Mr. Wu being a prominent member of the Ming

Tang or the Peoples' Party became a political refuge after the dissolution of the First Parliament by Yuan Shih-kai.

In August 1916 when the First Parliament was reconvoked Mr. Wu took his seat again in the Lower House. In May 1917 shortly before the second dissolution of Parliament Mr. Wu was elected Speaker of the House to succeed Tang Hua-lung who had resigned. After the Second Dissolution of Parliament which occurred in June 1917, Mr. Wu went to the South. In August 1917 the Extraordinary Parliament was convoked at Canton with Mr. Wu as its President. In September 1917 the Peking government issued a circular ordering the arrest of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Mr. Wu Ching-lien but they were never arrested. From that time on until 1922, Mr. Wu's activities were closely connected with the movements of the First Parliament, playing important parts in the struggle for constitutional rule against the mal-administration of the North.

In 1922 the First Parliament was for the second time reconvoked in Peking. Mr. Wu was still Speaker of the House. In that capacity he played a prominent part in effecting the enactment of the Permanent Constitution and also in the election of Marshal Tsao Kun to the Presidency. In December 1923 Mr. Wu being unable to effect his plan for overthrowing the Kao Ling-wei government and, having lost his influence over the various leading parties, he left his seat in Parliament and went to Tientsin where he has been since then. Mr. Wu was awarded the First Order of Merit in October 1920 and the First Class Wenhu Decoration in January 1923.



Dr. Hsia Ching-lin

夏晉麟字天長

Dr. Hsia Ching-lin was born at Ningpo, Chekiang province, in 1894. He was brought up at Tientsin where his father had been a merchant for many years. Dr. Hsia received his elementary education from the Tientsin Kiangsu Primary School from 1906 to 1910 and a middle school education at Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College from 1910 to 1914. In 1914 Dr. Hsia went to England as a private student. He studied at Mill Hill School, London, until 1916 when he was admitted to the University of Glasgow where he was graduated in 1919 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. From Glasgow Dr. Hsia went to the University of Edinburgh where he obtained the degree of Master of Arts in 1920 and that of Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Law in 1922, the subject of his dissertation being "Treaty Relations between China and Great Britain." He was the prize student in International Law in that University in 1917-20.

Dr. Hsia returned to China in 1922 and was at once appointed Secretary and Treasurer to the Chinese Weihaiwei Retrocession Commission. This position he held until the summer of 1923 when he left Peking for Shanghai. Beginning from the fall of 1923, Dr. Hsia took up educational work. At present he is connected with the Southern University as Dean of the Arts Faculty, and with the Shanghai College of Commerce of the National Southeastern University, the Shanghai College of Law and Politics and the University of Shanghai, as Professor of International Law, Diplomatic History, and English Literature. Dr. Hsia's address is F. B. 216 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

General Wu Chun-sheng

吳俊陞字興權

General Wu Chun-sheng was born at Lieh-ch'eng Hsien, Shantung province, in 1863. He started his military career as a mere soldier in Manchuria serving in the Imperial Army. The highest position General Wu held under the Ching Regime was Commandant of Rear Defence of Fengtien province. In that capacity he rendered valuable service in suppressing banditry in the Liao Hsi Area. In July 1914 General Wu was appointed Defence Commissioner of the Tiao-Liao Area of Fengtien province. In October 1916 he was awarded the Second Order of Merit and also made a Lieutenant General. Subsequently he was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the 29th Division of the National Army. In March 1921 General Wu was appointed Military Governor of Heilungkiang holding concurrently the post of Civil Governor of the same province. In June 1921 General Wu was given the brevet rank of Full General and in July he received the Second Class Paokuang Chiaho Decoration. After the Chihli-Fengtien War in 1922, the Peking government appointed him Acting Military Governor of Fengtien. But General Wu was still standing by Marshal Chang Tso-lin. Since then he has been the Vice-Commandant of the Manchurian Forces for the Preservation of Peace and Order in the Three Eastern Provinces holding concurrently the post of Military Director of Heilungkiang,

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(*Continued from page 256*)

in all three party platforms. The Third Party and Democrats promise immediate independence, and the Republicans independence in 25 years if the Filipinos desire it, so Quezon and Osmena will continue to be regarded as heroes, though in reality they have not changed the situation in the slightest degree.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

October 14. British elections open with speech by Mr. Asquith, in which he denounces Anglo-Soviet Treaty as unique example of political recklessness.——Zeppelin ZR3 after being fog bound on Trans-Atlantic voyage reaches coast of Novia Scotia.——U. S. Schooner *Herman* returns to Nome after vain attempt to reach Wrangel Island, and at Herald Island bodies of four members of the 1913 Stefanson Expedition were discovered.

October 15. Zeppelin ZR3 arrives amidst large gathering of welcomers at New York, making the trip from Friedrichschafen in 81 hours and 25 minutes.——British portion of German loan is oversubscribed.——French portion of German loan is entirely taken up by French banks, which are disposing of bonds privately.——Ramsay MacDonald while addressing 10,000 persons in London has alarming experience when platform upsets throwing himself and 200 persons to the ground.

October 16. Stanley Baldwin makes appeal in London for national unity instead of class hatred.——Negotiations between political parties in Germany are broken down.——Following upon the successful flight of the German Zeppelin across Atlantic, French company acquires Zeppelin rights.——Gen. de Rivera is appointed General High Commissioner of Morocco.

October 17. Election campaign is in full blast in England and the issue is between the Union Jack and the Red Flag.——Great Britian's National Debt is reduced to £91,000,000 in the present financial year.

October 18. Candidates for general election in London number 1,422 nominations, including 532 Conservatives, 591 Labourites, and 342 Liberals.——Floods in India cause heavy loss of life and property with many hundreds of villages swept away.——Referring to the flight of ZR3 Herr Streseman, German Foreign Minister, expresses hope that Germany would be permitted to continue construction of airships without restriction.

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IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF TSINAN, CHINA

In re Estate of ESTHER M. HANSON, Deceased.	Estate Action No. 4. Notice to Creditors.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Esther M. Hanson, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Leslie M. Anglin at Taian, Shantung, China, administrator of said estate, on or before March 19, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Leslie M. Anglin, Taian, Shantung, China.

LESLIE M. ANGLIN
Administrator

Taian, Shantung, China, Sept. 19, 1924.

New Books and Publications

Two Studies of American Social and Political Life

Culture and Democracy in the United States: Studies in the Group Psychology of the American Peoples, By Horace M. Kallen: Boni & Liveright: New York.

Our Foreign Affairs: A Study in National Interest and the New Diplomacy, By Paul Scott Mowrer: E. P. Dutton & Company: New York.

The critical tone of these two studies is one of the most satisfying characteristics observed. This tone is more noticeable and the thought is both more destructive and constructive in Mr. Kallen's book than in Mr. Mowrer's. Among the fallacies of generalization of the characteristics of modern nations none is more common and more absurd than that the American people of the present day are politically liberal, radical, and progressive. This fallacy Mr. Kallen in particlar is out to destroy. In the eighteenth century it was true—for the American Revolutionists were the Bolshevists of their day and the establishment of a Republic was little if any less shocking than the establishment of the Soviet in our generation. No such schools as those represented by Messrs. MacDonald, Herriot, and Mussolini stand a chance of controlling the American government for some time to come: witness the Presidential race now in progress headed by three who would in almost any country in Europe be considered as most respectable Conservatives.

Mr. Mowrer is mildly critical as becomes one who does not wish for criticism in return. His object is the reform of the Diplomatic service, and his keynote is struck in two quotations from Messrs. Hughes and Curzon. The former holds that a good foreign service is a matter of national security while the latter is of the opinion that there is no fundamental difference between foreign and domestic issues—that foreign *are* domestic affairs. Mr. Mowrer without irritating the people or shaking them too rudely from the slumber of provincialism wishes to emphasize the need for more open-mindedness and alertness in studying and attempting to solve issues which happen not to be purely domestic. His object it seems is achieved for it leaves one with the pious hope that something not too radical will be done to improve the "people's mind" and that nothing shocking may occur to remove old ideas and follow them with naughty new ones. If one were to be critical he might wish that the writer were less general and more pungent in his style of approaching and handling the material touched upon. It is a kid-glove and velvet type of work which is pleasingly gotten up.

Mr. Kallen's *Culture and Democracy* has many more teeth than the one just mentioned. It is made up of six essays or studies which appeared first in "The Nation," "The New Republic," "The Journal of Philosophy," and "Immigrants in America Review;" the work is dedicated to the memory of Barrett Wendell, a "deep-seeing interpreter of America and the American mind." It is preceded by a "Postscript—To be read first" on Culture and the Ku Klux Klan in which that noble organization is very gratifyingly exposed and classified. Follows an essay on the Meaning of Americanism in which Liberty and Union are re-defined and some rather entertaining comparisons of 19th and 20th century America made. The remaining studies are on Democracy *vs.* the Melting Pot, "Americanization" and the Cultural Future, The Newest Reaction, America and the Life of Reason, and Humanism and the Industrial Age.

The style of these essays is incisive and the thought highly critical and stimulating. This book is definite and it is not in any way a soperific. It can be recommended to the reactionary and the radical alike: the former may receive a healthy jolt and the latter some really constructive and valuable ideas.

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In the United States Court for China

LUCILLE ROMAGOY SLEGMAN, Plaintiff, vs. BARTON DUDLEY SLEGMAN, Defendant.

Cause No. 2502

Civil No. 950

SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

BARTON DUDLEY SLEGMAN,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Oct. 7, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN

Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week there has been no decided change in the fundamental condition of the market and fluctuations were due principally to speculative causes, the easy tendency of prices which prevailed during the previous week being in keeping with the general conditions of the market. There was so little decided opinion among those who do operate, that purely a scalping market has developed, while awaiting some new feature for it to take a decided turn one way or the other.

In the meantime, in consequence of the extreme stringency of "cash" money and the rise in "silver and Exchange," making exports almost impossible, the mills are biding their time. This, to our mind, will seriously impede the marketing of the crop, unless the up-country holders fall in with the existing conditions.

We, therefore, see no reason to change our view concerning an unwarranted advance in prices from the present outlook, and while it would be hazardous to predict any immediate abandonment of effort to force the market up again, we are of opinion that only temporary success will attend such operations.

Yarn.—The market has been keeping steady to firm since our last report was issued. Prices advanced some Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 2.00 as compared with last week's level. In all some, 4,000 to 5,000 bales of various counts have been booked for export to Szechuen, Canton, Hankow, Swatow, Fukien, Wuhu and Kiangse.

Liverpool, Oct. 16, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling Spot .....13.33 Pence
„ Jan.....12.92 „
„ Mar.....12.97 „
Market:—*Weak.*

New York, Oct. 16, 1924.

New York Market:—Dec .....22.73 Cents
Jan .....22.83 „
Mar .....23.20 „
May.....23.40 „
July.....23.04 „
Spot .....23.65 „
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Oct. 16, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 461 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan ..... „ 391 „ „
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan ..... „ 440 „ „
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf..... Tls. 36.00
Shanghai, Oct..... „ 35.50
M-ginned, Nov/Dec..... „ 35.00
Shensi, No. 1 Nov/Dec.. ..... „ 36.50
Ningpo, Spot..... „ 35.00
Market:—*Steady.*

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, October 22, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

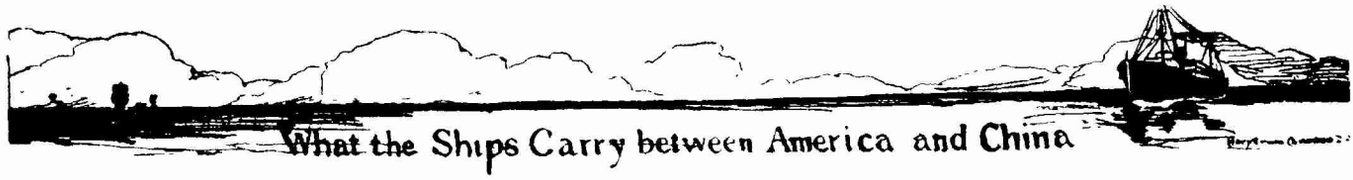
Exchange:—After minor fluctuations the price of bar silver in London @ $35\frac{7}{16}$d. spot and $35\frac{3}{16}$d. forward is $\frac{1}{8}$d. down forward since this day last week, the spot price being unchanged. The official T/T rate on London has ranged between 3/5$\frac{1}{2}$d. and 3/4$\frac{3}{4}$d., to-day's rate being 3/5d. which is about $\frac{3}{8}$d. below the market. In regard to Imports and Exports very little business has been passing, the market consisting almost entirely of speculative operations in Yen. It is estimated that the Chinese have covered about $\frac{1}{3}$ of their oversold position in Yen which at one time was said to be approximately Yen 30,000,000. The local situation is considerably easier now that the contending belligerent forces are no longer on the boundaries of the settlement, and it is hoped hat the piece goods auctions may be started again next week, which should help to inspire confidence. The market closes steady with T/T on London offering @ 3/5$\frac{5}{8}$ T/T on New York 77$\frac{5}{8}$.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 53,719,000 an increase of Tls. 3,665,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 46,460,000 an increase of $ 240,000.
Silver Yen, ... Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 87,105,000 as against Tls. 52,667,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Oct. 16	Friday Oct. 17	Saturday Oct. 18	Monday Oct. 20	Tuesday Oct. 21	Wed. Oct. 22
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/4.200	3/5$\frac{1}{2}$	3/5$\frac{1}{2}$	3/5$\frac{1}{2}$ 3/5$\frac{1}{4}$	3/4$\frac{3}{4}$	3/5	3/5
O/Dfts. „	—	3/5$\frac{9}{16}$	3/5$\frac{9}{16}$	3.5$\frac{9}{16}$3.5$\frac{9}{16}$	3/4$\frac{13}{16}$	3/5$\frac{7}{16}$	3/5$\frac{7}{16}$
4m/s „	—	3/5$\frac{3}{4}$	3/5$\frac{3}{4}$	3/5$\frac{3}{4}$ 3/5$\frac{1}{2}$	3/5	3/5$\frac{1}{4}$	3/5$\frac{1}{4}$
T/T India	228.450	230$\frac{1}{4}$	229$\frac{1}{2}$	228$\frac{1}{4}$ 226$\frac{3}{4}$	223$\frac{3}{4}$	225$\frac{1}{2}$	225$\frac{1}{2}$
T/T France	1,408.600	1495	1480	1485 1475	1455	1470	1470
T/T N. Y.	74.820	77$\frac{3}{4}$	77$\frac{3}{4}$	77$\frac{3}{4}$ 77$\frac{1}{4}$	76$\frac{1}{4}$	76$\frac{3}{4}$	76$\frac{3}{4}$
T/T Hong	71.295	70$\frac{1}{2}$	70$\frac{1}{2}$	70$\frac{1}{2}$ 70$\frac{1}{2}$	71	71	71
T/T Japan	54.530	49	49$\frac{1}{4}$	49$\frac{3}{4}$ 50$\frac{1}{2}$	50$\frac{3}{4}$	50$\frac{1}{2}$	51
T/T Batavia	198.550	204	204	204 203	200$\frac{1}{4}$	201$\frac{1}{2}$	201$\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Straits	70.040	68	68	68 68$\frac{1}{4}$	69$\frac{1}{4}$	68$\frac{3}{4}$	68$\frac{1}{4}$
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/5.690	3/7$\frac{1}{4}$	3/7$\frac{1}{4}$	3/7 3/6$\frac{3}{4}$	3/6$\frac{1}{4}$	3/6$\frac{3}{4}$	3/6$\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s „ D/P	—	3/7$\frac{1}{2}$	3/7$\frac{1}{2}$	3/7$\frac{1}{4}$ 3/7	3/6$\frac{1}{2}$	3/7	3/7
6m/s „ D/A	3/6.065	3/7$\frac{5}{8}$	3/7$\frac{5}{8}$	3/7$\frac{3}{8}$ 3/8$\frac{1}{8}$	3/6$\frac{5}{8}$	3/7$\frac{1}{4}$	3/7$\frac{1}{4}$
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,482.000	1570	1555	1560 1550	1530	1545	1545
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.380	80$\frac{3}{4}$	80$\frac{3}{4}$	80$\frac{1}{4}$ 79$\frac{1}{2}$	78$\frac{1}{4}$	78$\frac{3}{4}$	79$\frac{1}{4}$
4m/s „ Docs	—	81$\frac{1}{4}$	81$\frac{1}{4}$	80$\frac{3}{4}$ 80	78$\frac{3}{4}$	79$\frac{1}{4}$	79$\frac{3}{4}$

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Oct. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Oct. 2
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35$\frac{9}{16}$	35$\frac{11}{16}$	35$\frac{5}{8}$	35$\frac{7}{16}$	35$\frac{5}{8}$	35$\frac{7}{16}$
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 71$\frac{5}{8}$	G. $. 71$\frac{3}{4}$	G. $. 71$\frac{3}{8}$	G. $. 71$\frac{1}{8}$	G. $. 71$\frac{1}{4}$	G. $. 71
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chaupping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 235^{70}	Tls. 239^{80}	Tls. 243^{30}	Tls. 242^{10}	Tls. 247^{10}	Tls. 246^{60}
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	73.20	72.975	72.90	73.025	73.05	72.8875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Sept. 1.22 equal Gold $1

S. S. President Lincoln, Sept. 12,

To Los Angeles:
Skins, Marten ..... Pcs. 100
Carpets ..... Hk. Tls. 1,176
To Philadelphia:
Bristles ..... Pls. 25
Hair, Goat,..... ,, 44
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 9,065
To Newton.
Silk, Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced:
Shanghai, Bls. 51.. Pls, 150.22
Silk, Refuse:
Shanghai Bls. 83 ... Pls. 282.31
Other Ports, Bls. 46. ,, 147.97
To Buffalo.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 16 ..... Pls. 15.86
White, other Ports, Bls. 10 ..... Pls. 10.00
To Chicago:
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 1,959
To Omaha
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 678
To Providence
Silk, Refuse:
Shanghai, Bls. 54... Pls. 169.25
To New York:
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 50 ..... Pls. 50.48
Bristles ..... ,, 191
Egg Albumen, Dried.. ,, 38
Hides, Cow ..... ,, 15
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ,, 52
,, Sheep's ,, .. ,, 56
Straw, Braid ..... ,, 97
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 300
Skins, Dog..... Pcs. 8,465
,, Goat, Tanned.. ,, 2,000
,, Marmot..... ,, 21,565
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 12,734

S. S. City of Yokohama, Sept. 17,

To New York:
Tea, Black, other Ports Pls 42
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 249
Young Hyson, other Ports ,, 29
Hyson, other Ports .. ,, 11
Antimony Regulus.... ,, 1,848
Hair, Human..... ,, 98
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 12,600
Wool, Sheep's..... ,, 1,200
Hats, Rush..... ,, 19,800
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 119

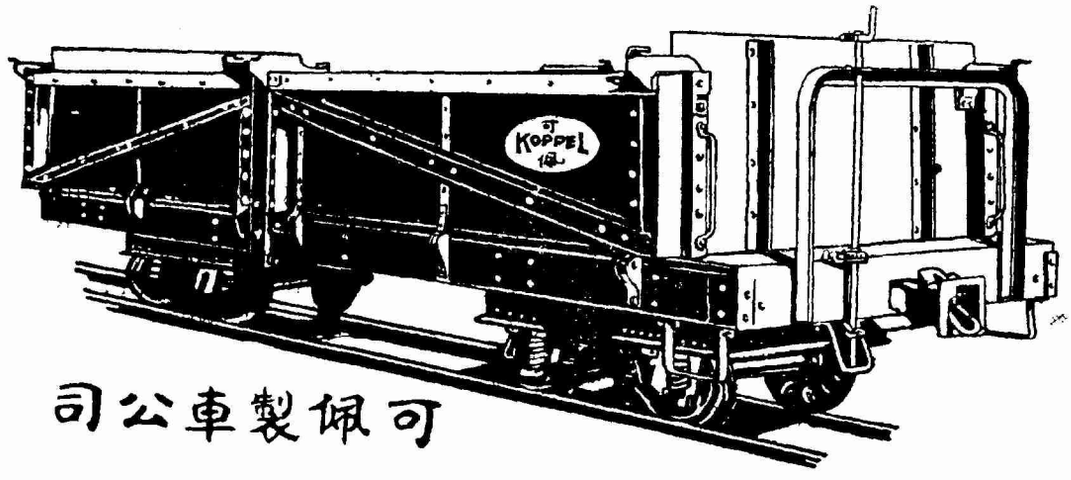
S. S. Bowes Castle, September 20,

To Boston:
Tea, Black, Hankow .. Pls. 51
,, ,, Kiukiang.. ,, 74
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo ,, 383
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 452
To New York.
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 296
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 16
,, ,, other Ports ,, 166
Hyson, Kiukiang. .. ,, 40
Hyson, other Ports.... ,, 64
Bristles..... ,, 173
Egg Yolk, Dried .... ,, 77
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 3,349

S. S. Siberia Maru, Sept, 23,

To San Francisco:
Tea, Black, Hankow.. Pls. 45
Tea, Green:
Gunopwder, Ningpo . Pls. 368
,, other Ports ,, 1
Antimony Regulus.... ,, 252
Ramie ..... ,, 19
Treasure:
Gold Bars..... Hk. Tls. 63,465
,, Coins ($20), Am. ,, 2,532
,, ,, ($10), ,, ,, 1,749
,, ,, ($5), ,, ,, 1,166
Silver Coins, ($1), ,, ,, 582
Foreign Goods.
Timber:
Hardwood, Ordinary Sawn..... Suq. ft. 30,011
To Los Angeles:
Silk Piece Goods..... Pls. 0.62
Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. ,, 9
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 35
Young Hyson, other Ports ..... ,, 22
Foreign Goods.
Timber:
Hardwood, Ordinary Sawn..... Suq. ft. 20,023
To Philadelphia.
Hair, Horse Tail ..... Pls. 8
To Baltimore.
Bristles..... ,, 33
To Boston:
Wool, Sheep's..... ,, 2,001
To Chicago:
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. Pls. 303
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.. ,, 12
To New York
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, other Ports, Bls. 255 ..... Pls. 257
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 135 ..... ,, 134.76
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 160 ..... ,, 162.29
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo Pls. 51
,, Kiukiang ,, 44
Hyson, Kiukiang ..... ,, 24
Camphor ..... ,, 20
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 137
Hats, Fibre ..... Pcs. 2,250
Skins, Lamb ..... ,, 10,000
Umbrellas Paper..... ,, 680
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 350

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Peking Manila Iloilo

30-277

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar..
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V.Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Oct. 15, 1924, Cause No. 2485, Wai Sia Sz v. Sidney A. Moss; testimony taken of Dr. T. B. Dunn, Molin Ho, Wai Sia Sz, Chow Kin Sen, S. A. Moss, L. Grillon; continued.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2485, Wai Sia Sz v. Sidney A. Moss; testimony taken of L. Grillon, L. Ferrogiaro, J. Taylor, Molin Ho, P. C. Liu; submitted on argument.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2493, Vanderhill v. Vanderhill; testimony taken of plaintiff and V. Davis; submitted.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2504, In re adoption of Antonio Jose dos Remedios, a minor; testimony taken of V. D. Alobog, M. B. Alobog, E. M. C. dos Remedios; submitted.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co. Inc.; testimony taken of Tsen Tsih Han, Cheng Tsz Yuen; continued to Oct. 30.

UNITED STATES v. LAWRENCE D. KEARNY.
ON THE MERITS
(Continued from last week)

clearly overt acts and it is not essential that they be wholly independent of the conspiracy itself.[4]

It is true that these acts are not specifically charged in the information; but they were proved without objection and in part by evidence produced on defendant's behalf. We have found no case where a conviction of this offense upon such evidence was set aside because the overt act had not been sufficiently charged. Judge Morrow, now of our Court of Appeals, in stating the rule, said

> "Under the statute of the United States now under consideration, the doing of some act in pursuance of a conspiracy is an ingredient of the crime, and must *be established* as a necessary element of the offense, although the act need not be in itself criminal or amount to a crime". [5]

If established by unchallenged evidence, a defect of statement in the information would seem to be cured.

Nor can we agree with defendant's counsel that the information charges "only one overt act" in alleging that

> "said defendant, on or about the aforesaid date, at the city of Hangchow, Republic of China, did agree, contract, covenant, bargain and trade with one Chang Tsai Wang and the agent and agents of said Chang Tsai Wang, for the sale and delivery to him of contraband articles of merchandise" etc.

This averment seems broad enough to admit evidence of a contract not only with the one first named but also of another with his agent and of still others with other agents. Nor does the term "agent" seem more than *descriptio personae.*[6] It is well settled that only one overt act need be proved altho others are alleged[7] and, by analogy, the averment of agency would seem to be surplusage. If, in fact, a contract was actually made with others than the one named in the information it would seem to be covered by this averment even without a showing of agency.

Now there is abundant and undisputed evidence of negotiations and transactions between one or more of the conspirators and two Chinese named, respectively, Ma (pp. 21, 22, 24, 25, 37, 75, 76) and Hu (pp. 11, 22, 25, 37, 38, 42, 45, 94). Witness Roth, for the prosecution, says that the money for the purchase of the arms came from the former and witness Mayer, testifying to an interview between the former and the defendant says:

> "Q Was the conversation to the effect that Captain Kearny was offering to sell these arms to Mr. Ma?
> A It was.
> Q And all you remember was that Mr. Ma said he would make enquiries and let him know?

4. Jung Quay, 222 Fed. 771.
Donaldson v. U. S. 208 Fed., 4, per Gilbert, C. J.
5. U. S. v. Cassidy, 67 Fed., 698, 705.
6. Cyc. XXII, 76.
7. U. S. v. Cassidy, 67 Fed., 698, 761, 780.

(Before the Commissioner)

Oct. 18, 1924, Crim. No. 693, U. S. v. E. Kelhofer; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 18, " Civil " 183 Missions Etrangeres v. H. S. Carey; testimony taken of F. Morin; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Oct. 15, 1924, Cause No. 2481, Lee Kwei Ling v. L. E. Brown; order of dismissal.
" 20, " " " 2485, Wai Sia Sz v. Sidney A. Moss; judgment for defendant.
" 20, " " " 2504, In re adoption of Antonio Jose dos Remedios; decree of adoption.
" 21, " " " 2493, Vanderhill v. Vanderhill; decree.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 18, 1924, Crim. No. 693, U. S. v. E. Kelhofer; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.
" 18, " Civil " 183, Missions Etrangeres v. H. S. Carey; judgment for plaintiff.

Assignments for Hearing:

Oct. 27, 1924, 10 am, C. No. 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; motion for appearance of defendant.
" 27, " 10 am, " " 2429. China Motors Ltd. v. Charles F. Garry; hearing on appeal from Hankow Consular Court
" 27, " 10 am, " " 2254, Koh Shun Kee, Ah Lee Casing Co. v. Block & Co.; motion to set.
" 27, " 10 am, " " 2492, Ah-Hong & Co. v. Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking; motion to attach copy of written contract to complaint.
" 28, " 10 am, " " 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.
" 29, " 10 am, " " 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod.
" 30, " 10 am, " " 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co. Inc.
Nov. 4. " 10 am, " " 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Oct. 14, 1924, Cause No. 2368, Sun Cho Chi v. W. C. Dalbey; stipulation.
" 16, " " " 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; notice of motion.
" 16, " " " 2504, In re adoption of Antonio Jose dos Remedios, a minor; petition.
" 17, " " " 2493, Vanderhill v. Vanderhill; motion for judgment by default.
" 17, " " " 2410. A. I. Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; plaintiffs' reply to defendant's plea to the jurisdiction.
" 18, " " " 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation et al.; subpoena duces tecum issued.
" 20, " " " 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; respondent's answer to libel.
" 20, " " " 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; complaint; summons issued.
" 20, " " " 2506, Charles Lorentzen v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; libel; summons issued.

A Yes.

Q Were they to be sold to Ma individually or to the Civil Governor of Chekiang?

A As far as I know, Mr. Ma was the only one at the moment whose name I heard mentioned." (pp. 75, 76)

Hu, on the other hand is mentioned as the one who "brought down the money" (p. 37) according to the witness Roth who further says:

> "I saw him when he arrived from Hangchow. He came climbing in the window with a suit case. He said 'I have arrived'. He had a suit case full of notes. I could not say how much it was, I did not count it.
>
> Q You saw all the bank notes in the suit case?
>
> A I saw quite sufficient. I did not see all, There were bundles of notes in the suit case". (p. 38)

Surely these were overt acts within the purview of the charge last quoted from the information. And while we do not regard proof of agency as indispensable there is nevertheless undisputed evidence (pp. 21, 22) of a connection with the one first named; tho not such as would bind him or show that others were acting in an official capacity or with the authority required by the exception to the treaty. No other defense than said exception being offered, we must find the evidence sufficient to convict in Cause No. 2317 tho insufficient in Cause No. 2307.

In imposing punishment for the former, we must consider on the one hand the gravity of the offense from the public standpoint and the menace to life and property in China from the illicit importation and consequent reckless distribution of arms and munitions. But on the other hand we cannot overlook the fact that the prohibition now invoked exists only by treaty and has so existed for nearly eighty years without previous enforcement, so far as we are aware, by criminal prosecution. Defendant, it appears, moreover, was advised, both professionally and officially, that no such prohibition existed. Ignorance of the law does not, of course, excuse; but long disuse of a prohibition may serve to give color to such advice as defendant claims to have relied upon and may properly be considered in fixing the penalty as bearing on the element of intent. In view of the foregoing and of the wide publicity given these first prosecutions under

(Continued next week)

Oct. 20, 1924, Cause No. 2219, Yangtsze Insurance Association Ltd. v. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc.; petition for the appointment of a substitute receiver.
" 20, " " " 2447, U. S. v. L. E. Brown; information.
" 20, " " " 2507, U. S. v. L. E. Brown; information.
" 21, " " " 2455, In re bankruptcy of Mei Ren Co. Inc.; affidavit of publication.
" 21, " " " 2508, H. C. Augustesen China Trade v. Max A. Lorenzen; complaint; summons issued.
" 21, " " " 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; motion to set.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 16, 1924, Civil No 183, Missions Etrangeres v. H. S. Carey; motion for judgment by default.
" 16, " Crim. " 693, U. S. v. E. Kelhofer; complaint.
" 18, " Civil " 184, Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd. v. E. H. Himrod; complaint; summons issued.
" 18, " " " 185, J. Marcovici v. I. Cohen; complaint; summons issued.
" 20, " " " 186, Lee Woo Knitting Co. v. Atlas China Trading Co.; petition; summons issued.
" 21, " " " 183, Missions Etrangeres v. H. S. Carey; motion for execution.
" 21, " " " 187, T. C. Dih v. Paul N. Wilkins; complaint; summons issued.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Ex-press R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12 30	15.25	17 15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.											9.05	T. P. L. Express	
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17.47	18.15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East ... a.											13.00		9.35
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d.											—		—
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14 12		15 38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											13.20		10.06
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16 38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											21.57	T. P. L. Express	19.50
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17 38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.											6.51		6.00
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											14.38		16.02
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20 02				—	7.20	Pukow ... ... a.											15.50	16.15	23.00
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			17.29	18.27	0.52
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48	Chinkiang ... d.					9 20		10.25	12.54			18.03	19.26	—
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2 04	5.58	Tanyang ... ... d.					9 57		11.21	13.36			18.57	20.46	2.41
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10 59	12 00	12.44	14.32			19.43	21.52	3.53
Do. d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih .. ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			20.32		4.58
Tientsin East... a.												—	15.42	Soochow .. ... d.		8.21	9.39		12 54	14.02	15 25	16.31			—		6.26
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	22.00		6.50
Peking ... ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05			

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14 55	16 40	18.20	20 05	21.50	23.40	1.20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9 00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19 15	21.00	22 50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15 24	17.06	18 49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12 25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19 21	21 06	22.56	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18 10	19 55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei .....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ..... d	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.00*	*9.00*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.10*	Kashai ..... d	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghaw Junction .....arr.	.	*8.22*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15.45*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction.....d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16.07*	*18.41*	..	*22.37*
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South .....a.*	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16.25*	*19.06*	..	*22.45*
Kashing .....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehzah .....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction .....d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	.	22.22
Changan .....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ....d	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow.....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45	Jessfield .....d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou.....dep.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30	Zahkou .....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	—	—	18.30	23.25
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45	Hangchow .....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	4.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57	Kenshangmun .....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou .....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15	Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15